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I 1a.856-B-4 Pr.Ex 7.10 : FBIS-EEU-78-77

APR 27 1978

FBIS-EEU-78-77
Thursday
20 April 1978
Vol II No 77

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

(63)

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CSSR MBFR DELEGATE IN VIENNA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD192104Y Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, April 19 CETEKA--Czechoslovakia is convinced that there exist real conditions for the achievement of the first practical results in reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, Ambassador Emil Keblusek, chief delegate to the Vienna talks, said at a press conference today.

The conference took place after today's 168th plenary meeting which ended the 14th round of the Vienna talks on reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Ambassador Keblusek said that to attain any results requires the willingness of the 11 potential participants to share individually in equivalent reductions.

Keblusek said that is is now necessary to take the key decision on whether to substantially cut the exceptionally big military concentrations in central Europe or to accept the existing trends towards continuation and further escalation of the arms race. The socialist countries unanimously stand for the first alternative.

The Czechoslovak delegate said that the equal reductions should preserve the existing balance of forces between the two military groupings in central Europe.

He stressed the maximum efforts of socialist countries to find a mutually acceptable compromise solution to the chief questions.

Ambassador Keblusek expressed the hope that the West will make use of the additional numerical data on the armed forces levels of the direct participants in the potential agreements, which were presented by socialist countries, to redress the mistakes it made in evaluating the relation of forces in central Europe.

The discussion on figures is not considered by socialist countries to be a purpose in itself, but an instrument in seeking solution to the main questions of the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The just ended round of talks has showed that the Western states continue to hold to some unrealistic points of their original concept of the reduction which are unacceptable to socialist states.

The Western states have not yet given a constructive reply to the socialist states' proposal recommending not to increase the armed forces levels of the direct participants during the talks. The fact that the NATO states continue to increase their armed forces strength cannot be overlooked either, Ambassador Keblusek said.

The Soviet chief delegate to the Vienna talks, Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, addressing the 168th plenary session today, expressed concern that agreement on reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe has been delayed due to the unconstructive attitude of the West.

He denounced the West's demands that socialist countries cut their armed forces levels to such a degree that would cause a sharp tilt in the balance of forces.

The plenary session today was also addressed by the FRG chief delegate, Ambassador Wolfgang Behrens.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NINTH WFTU CONGRESS IN PRAGUE

Husak, Others Meet Participants

ID191825Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague Castle today representatives of the delegations participating in the deliberations of the Ninth World Trade Union Congress.

Present at the reception were: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and party secretary, CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Miroslav Kapka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, and other representatives of our political and public life.

Comrade Gustav Husak cordially welcomed the representatives of trade union organizations from all over the world. He stressed the importance of the current session and emphasized the need for solidarity and a united approach of the working class and all working people in the fight against imperialism, the rule of monopolies, and all forms of exploitation. He highly appreciated the role played by the WFTU in the struggle against the danger of war, for disarmament and for further detente. In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished all participants in the congress total success in their important and responsible deliberations, assured them of the solidarity of the Czechoslovak working people and asked them to convey to their countries, after returning from the congress, militant greetings from the Czechoslovak people.

On behalf of the delegates and guests to the Ninth World Trade Union Congress, Enrique Pastorino, chairman of the WFTU, greeted Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other Czechoslovak representatives present. At the same time he thanked Comrade Gustav Husak, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak trade unions and all Czechoslovak people for creating good conditions for the work of the congress and for the welcome afforded the congress participants in socialist Czechoslovakia.

After the reception a hearty meeting between the Czechoslovak representatives and the representatives present from trade union organizations of all continents took place.

L'HUMANITE Reports Gensous Remarks

LD191241Y Paris L'HUMANITE in French 17 Apr 78 p 6 LD

[Floriane Benoit and Laurent Sauerwein report: "Ninth WFTU Congress in Prague"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 16 April--The Ninth WFTU Congress opened in Czechoslovakia yesterday morning at the Prague Conference Hall in the presence of 358 delegations from 141 countries.

This congress is a major event in the world trade union movement and, at least by its composition, it shows a real desire to keep its doors open. In fact, of the 358 delegations, more than 240 are now WFTU members and 92 of the latter belong to the ICFTU. Nevertheless, they will all be able to take part in the discussion which will last until Saturday 22 April.

Czechoslovak head of state Gustav Husak welcomed the congress, which is chaired by WFTU President Enrico Pastorino, at its opening session.

WFTU Secretary General Pierre Gensous opened the discussion by examining how the situation of workers throughout the world has developed in the last 25 years. He pointed out that today "millions of workers have an extremely low standard of living. Hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy, endemic diseases, unemployment and poverty are sordid realities," he stressed.

Pierre Gensous pointed out that the development of socialist countries is not exempt from difficulties either. Given that "the world trade union movement is interested in questions relating to socialism," he continued, "it is not surprising that the movement is experiencing a growing amount of thought and discussion and that differences of opinion and even radical divergences are arising. This should not cause any anxiety since it is natural phenomenon which characterizes any innovation. We believe that the WFTU can provide a particularly suitable forum for these discussions, which help to protect workers' interests better and improve trade union activity and can be carried on in the spirit of fraternal solidarity which characterizes WFTU relations."

Draft Universal Declaration of Trade Union Rights

Therefore, Pierre Gensous stressed that the most important question now is to find "better ways of organizing and stimulating international solidarity."

He also thinks that a new world economic system should be established, that freedom and democracy should be developed and that the struggle for disarmament should be continued. In this respect he indicated that the WFTU is proposing a "draft universal declaration of trade union rights," which will be discussed.

Pierre Gensous called for "a revival of the world trade union movement" and pointed out that this movement,which is now divided into three international organizations--ICFTU, World Confederation of Labor and WFTU--carries "a heavy burden inherited from the cold war, the split and its resulting confrontations." But everything demands that these divisions be overcome.

Romanian Delegate Addresses Congress

LD181542Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1226 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/4/1978--Pointing out that the current WFTU congress takes place in an international context which calls for the actuation of all democratic, progressive forces everywhere in the fight for ensuring peace, security and independence of the peoples, the Romanian chief delegate to the congress, Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Trade Unions] Central Council, stressed that the trade unions can and must work more resolutely and perseveringly so as to make their contribution to solving the big issues facing contemporary mankind, in the interest of the peoples. As far as it is concerned, he said, the GTUCR is ready, just as until now, to participate in any initiative leading to an enhanced contribution of the TU movement, to solving the big issues of contemporary world.

He reaffirmed the feelings of solidarity and the support of Romanian trade unions for the fight for independence of the peoples that are still under foreign domination, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against the racialist policy and apartheid, against any form of social and national oppression, for further promoting the process of detente and guaranteeing peace in the world.

The Romanian TU chief delegate then referred to the situation in the world TU movement, to the role and activity of the WFTU, highlighting that the GTUCR was permanently concerned with the World Federation of Trade Unions to cope as much as possible with the continually changing demands of contemporary world, advancing numerous concrete proposals to this end. We have opined, he said, that given the diversity of conditions in which various TU organizations in the world carry on activity, with specific problems not only on a national plane, but also on a regional or continental plane, there should be more room in the WFTU for the new-type relations grounded on full equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual regard, the guaranteeing of each federation's autonomy, the consideration, on establishing the WFTU orientations and actions, of the opinions of all organizations, irrespective of their strength. We have considered that the WFTU should adjust itself, in every stage, to world developments and evolutions in the TU movement, so that it should offer coexistence conditions to all trade unions, irrespective of their members' political or philosophic conceptions.

The GTUCR appreciates as absolutely necessary that clear, concrete measures be taken that should bring about a marked improvement of all facets of the WFTU activity, lead to its transformation into a framework promoting primarily the exchanges of views, consultations, mutual information and swap of experience among all organizations.

So, we consider that given the situation and new demands in the TU movement, it is necessary that the drive for improving the WFTU statute be furthered.

Hungarian TU Leader Speaks

LD182156Y Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 18 MTI--[Passage indistinct] the general secretary of the Hungarian trade unions then spoke [at the Ninth WFTU Congress session] of the necessity of the unity of the world trade union movement saying:

"One of our major tasks is strengthening those unity-seeking efforts that have recently sprung into bud. It is, however, often to be observed that the notions of unity and strengthening of relations do not ring the same bell with everyone. In some people's mind they are restricted to bilateral, chance communications. Some hold the view that a certain degree of organization may sometime be achieved. Others opine that it is difficult to establish unity and cooperation with the trade unions of the socialist countries, as they are integrated and become identical with the state, the socialist power."

The head of the Hungarian delegation emphasized that the majority of the decisive questions and problems is common for the whole of the international working class, for the whole mankind. He said that the complexity of the worldwide struggle of the working class necessitates that the individual trade unions should learn and take advantage of each other's experiences, co-ordinate their views and (?thus be) able to better represent home and abroad the workers' interests.

"But is it possible, he went on, that a suitable cooperation should develop between trade unions following different lines? Yes, it is possible, even indispensable. For us it is completely understandable that unity should first develop between the trade unions operating in identical social systems, as the interests are most likely to coincide in these countries. Nowadays, however, common interests emerge on continental or even international levels."

"Every trade union shares the common problem of having to find new ways. The socialist countries have not yet arrived to the height of their historic mission, and the trade union movement of the capitalist countries has not yet tackled the new problems of international capitalism. The old patterns that used to be useful do not work any more. They have become stiff dogma and only hamper the activity of the trade unions. The possibility of cooperation could very well emerge from the understanding that the whole trade union movement is seeking new, expedient tools to the success of its work."

"The trade unions who join hands in action and rely on the power of hundreds of millions of organized workers could participate with a much greater weight than today in the preservation of peace and security in our continent, and all over the world."

Speaking of the conditions of a better international trade union cooperation that concern everyone, Sandor Gaspar said, among other things:

"We have to represent our cause with much more humbleness and less conceit. We must abandon our belief in infallibility. The service of the working class cannot support selfishness and national narrow-mindedness."

In the further part of his address the general secretary dealt with the activity of the trade unions operating in the socialist countries. He said:

"The people's power in the socialist countries means that the political conditions are available to meet the demands of working masses. In an indirect way, though, these factors vastly aid the trade unions' work. Under the conditions of socialism nothing restricts the freedom of organization of the trade unions. The trade unions have become social organizations of the socialist system, well equipped with strong political, legal and financial means. They have developed into considerable and influential partners of the state and economic leadership. Consequently, the trade unions have to maintain different relations with the friendly, helpful and cooperating socialist power, and the socialist state."

The leader of the Hungarian delegation pointed out: This involves, among other things, that the trade unions cannot at any price be in opposition with the workers' state that is pursuing identical goals with theirs, and their independence from the state--which, however, is a right and just trade union effort in the capitalist society--would deprive them of the possibility of having an inside, authoritative say in public matters from the government's position. As genuine representatives of the workers' interests they take a part in the solution of the problems, and along with this share the responsibility of the administration.

"The appearance that the relations between the trade unions in the socialist countries and the socialist state and economic management would be an idyllic one, and there would be no conflict or debate between them, must have its spring somewhere here. There are conflicts and debates but the way of their settlement is basically different and much more fruitful for the workers than it is done under capitalist conditions."

"[Words indistinct] in Hungary most of the difficulties rise from the fact that we have not--and could not have--solved all the tasks of building a socialist society. Figuratively speaking: One cannot ask the heat of the day from the rising sun."

Sandor Gaspar then mentioned that the building of socialism has sometimes been hampered by the wrong choice of the tools: the many human weaknesses, errors and bureaucracy. In spite of them the attractive force of socialism is growing among the progressive people of the world, in the first place, because it offers the security of living and life worthy to man for everyone.

BULGARIA'S MISHEV ADDRESSES CONGRESS

LD181438Y Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 18, CETEKA--Debate reopened at the 9th World Trade Union Congress on its third day here today, characterized by efforts for closer cooperation between trade union organizations, joint action against transnational monopolies and solidarity with nations fighting for self-determination.

The present period is marked by a new rise in the activity of progressive forces, growing struggle of the working people in the capitalist world for their legitimate demands, and intensifying national liberation struggle in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, said Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council Chairman Misho Mishev.

He put the blame for these social deformities on the monopolies which are now seeking a way out of the worldwide capitalist crisis in new arms race, as documented by the attempts of the top militarist circles to gain a new weapon--the neutron bomb--in their military arsenals, the Bulgarian delegate stated.

This morning's session at the congress is presided over by Georges Seguy, secretary general of the French General Confederation of Labour (CGT).

More on Mishev Remarks

LD181523Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The Ninth WFTU Congress continues its work in Prague. Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, addressed its session today. He emphasized that the primary task today is to strengthen the cohesion of the international trade union movement in the struggle for peace, for banning nuclear weapons and the neutron bomb as well as for full and general disarmament.

Comrade Mishev spoke about the great role of the socialist community, a mainstay of the trade union movement thoughout the world and a striking example of the struggle for democracy and social progress. He further spoke of the Bulgarian trade unions' work in building a developed socialist society.

HUNGARY'S GASPAR MEETS WITH SPAIN'S CAMACHO AT WFTU CONGRESS

LD192156Y Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 19 (MTI)--MTI's Prague correspondent reports:

In an interval of the 9th World Trade Union Congress Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the CCTU, met with Marcelino Camacho, head of the National Secretariat of the Spanish Workers' Committees. They exchanged views on the development of bilateral ties. Camacho gave an account of the results of the Spanish trade union elections and the success of the Workers' Committees. Sandor Gaspar spoke to his colleague of the present activity and major tasks of the Hungarian trade unions. The parties also handled timely issues of the international trade union movement.

BASHKIMI REPORTS YOUTH UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU191737Y Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 18 Apr 78 p 1 AU

["The Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania Held Its Plenum"--ATA headline]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [UWYA] yesterday held a plenum in a hall of the Palace of Culture in Tirana.

Invited to the plenum were also the leaders of departments and of other mass organizations, party cadres of Tirana district, the first secretaries of the district party committees, the secretaries of the youth committees attached to the military units and so forth. Also present was Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the UWYA Central Committee, presided over the plenum.

Muharem Xhafa, secretary of the UWYA Central Committee, delivered the report "Let Us Educate a Patriotic and Revolutionary Youth so That It Should Always Be Capable of Building Socialism and Defending the Fatherland." Discussions on the report followed.

The plenum analyzed problems regarding the patriotic and revolutionary education of the youth and familiarization with the wonderful traditions of our people so that this familiarization would serve the present and the future. The plenum stressed that the youth should always be ready to go everywhere needed by the fatherland, especially to the countryside, and that the revolutionary initiatives and movements in this direction should be intensified. In all their activity the youth organizations should secure the party's leading role. They should strive to master profoundly and implement correctly the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the teachings of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, and to understand the situations from a political standpoint, as well as the great political and economic importance of the fulfillment of all the tasks, every single task.

Under current conditions, the youth organizations, the plenum stressed, should make greater efforts to constantly improve the moral image of the youth in fierce and irreconcilable struggle against any alien manifestation which hampers our rapid advancement, keeping the revolutionary sound opinion glowing.

The plenum defined concrete tasks for the UWYA organizations enabling them to heighten the standard of their ideopolitical performance in order to implement the very worthy instructions and advice which Comrade Enver Hoxha gave during his visit to the district of Gjirokaster and Sarande.

At the end Comrade Ramiz Alia also spoke. He stressed the need to further increase the role of the youth organizations under the conditions of the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, to educate and mobilize the youth to fulfill all the tasks for building socialism and defending the fatherland, to intensify the youth movement which calls to work and live in the countryside and to educate the youth with the patriotic and revolutionary traditions. This education, Ramiz Alia noted, should reach the point of enabling the youth to realistically understand the difficulties of and the efforts which our people had to make to achieve the present splendid victories and to undertake new and even greater tasks and to further them. [paragraph continues]

For this purpose, Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized, the youth should be constantly educated with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, with a political understanding of the situations and the tasks in order to implement the very worthy instructions and advice which Comrade Enver Hoxha gave during his visit to the districts of Gjirokaster and Sarande.

TIRANA REPORTS ON VISIT BY JAPANESE DELEGATION

Received by Ramiz Alia

AU182206Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Today Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received the delegation of the Japan-Albania Friendship Society led by its chairman, (Masao Nakajima). The delegation also includes Itiro [name indistinct], member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (leftist) and secretary of the society's central council, and other comrades.

The reception, which passed in a cordial and sociable atmosphere, was also attended by Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Directorate attached to the AWP Central Committee; Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Other Countries; Misto Treska and other comrades.

Comrade Ramiz Alia hosted a lunch in honor of the guests.

Delegation Departs

AU182207Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Japan-Albania Friendship Society led by (Masao Nakajima), chairman of the society's central council, which visited our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, left Albania today.

During its stay in our country, the delegation visited several districts, production centers, cultural institutions and so forth.

Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, hosted a dinner in honor of the delegation last night. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries; Misto Treska and others.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL HEALTH SEMINAR--A national seminar on health problems was held in Tirana on 15 April. Participating were secretaries of the party bureaus and grassroots organizations attached to health institutions and others. Also attending were Hekuran Isai, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary; Llambi Zichishti, minister of health, and other comrades. Mihallaq Gjinikasi [no title given] delivered a report calling for the consolidation of the grassroots party organizations' leading role in the effort to fulfill the tasks set by the seventh party congress in the field of health protection. The participants exchanged their useful experience in this field. The seminar also outlined future tasks. Comrade Hekuran Isai also spoke at the seminar. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Apr 78 AU]

BCP NATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS, ZHIVKOV BEGINS REPORT

AU200922Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 20 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The aspirations of all communists and of all Bulgarians will be (?expressed) at the festively decorated Universiade Hall where the national party conference is being held today. The hall is decorated with the portraits of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov. Red flags and the slogan "Perfection of Socialist Organization of Labor and Planning Management--A Cause of the Whole Party and of Each Working Person" (?are also to be seen on the side of these portraits). [words indistinct]

The conference is attended by delegates--envoys of the Bulgarian workers' class--farmers, front-rankers from all over the country, scientific workers, specialists, educational workers, who have arrived to express their cohesion around the line of the party's policy and (?discuss all items under review) with which the conference will deal.

At 0800 GMT the delegates and guests stood up and greeted with prolonged and stormy applause Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dubri Dznurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate members and the secretaries and members of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat. On behalf and on the instructions of the BCP Central Committee, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was stormily applauded, declared the national party conference open.

The delegates unanimously elected a working presidium of the conference composed of 86 persons. The first session of the conference is being chaired by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Standing and observing a few moments silence, the delegates paid tribute to the memory of deceased eminent party workers Todor Pavlov, Ganyu Ganev, Pravda Ruseva and Dobri Ivanov, who have died in the period between the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference.

Comrade Aleksandur Lilov said that the members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] Permanent Board and of the BZNS okrug leaderships are guests of the conference. The delegates greeted the loyal associate and militant comrade figures and specialists who are also guests of this conference. Auxiliary organs of the conference--a secretariat, the credential and drafting commissions--were also unanimously elected. The conference's agenda--on perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planning management of the economy, with Comrade Todor Zhivkov reporting--was also approved.

Standing and with prolonged and stormy applause the delegates welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who at this moment is reading his report to the conference.

COMMUNIQUE ON GHANAIAN COMMISSIONER'S VISIT REPORTED

AU191430Y Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 19 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA)--"The visit of the minister of foreign affairs of Ghana to Bulgaria and the talks conducted here will contribute to the further promotion of the bilateral political, economic and cultural relations and will constitute essential element in the strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Ghana" concludes the jointly issued communique on the official visit of the foreign minister of Ghana, Mr Roger Felli, here from April 15 through 19, 1978.

The communique reveals the two foreign ministers' views that cooperation between African states and the countries of the socialist community is an important factor in consolidating the independence of African peoples and a factor in their economic and social progress.

The two ministers have agreed to hold consultations at regular intervals between the foreign ministries of Bulgaria and Ghana on issues of bilateral and international concern. It is pointed out in the communique that identity or similarity of views have been affirmed in the two countries' positions on the basic problems of our time.

The communique devotes much space to the situation in the African Continent. The two foreign ministers condemn the policy of reprisals, racial discrimination and apartheid conducted by South Africa and Rhodesia and stress the necessity of strengthening the solidarity with the peoples of the African south. They condemn the so-called "internal settlement" of the problem of Zimbabwe and emphasize that it cannot be solved without the participation of the Patriotic Front.

The communique voices concern over the attempts of the South African (?racial) regime at creating a nuclear weapon of their own.

The two sides call for Namibia to be granted full indpendence, while preserving her unity and territorial integrity and recognizing the SWAPO organization for the liberation of southwest Africa as the sole legitimate representative of the people in that country.

The foreign ministers point to the necessity of establishing lasting peace in the region of the Horn of Africa; peace based on respecting the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the states in the region and on goodneighbourly relations and cooperation between them.

They insist on restoring the work of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East with the participation in it of all parties concerned, the PLO included.

The communique expresses the two countries' willingness to cooperate in converting detente into an irreversible process. The ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Ghana stand for the necessity of establishing equitable international economic relations, for the abolition of discrimination and exploitation in international trade and for respecting the states' sovereignty on their natural resources.

During the visit the two countries signed an agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation. Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, accepted the invitation to pay an official visit to Ghana.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SYRIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU1918152 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Report on greetings telegram from Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Tokorov and Vladimir Bonev to their Syrian counterparts on the occasion of the national holiday of Syria]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, on the occasion of the national holiday of that country.

I wish the friendly people of Syria new successes in the further consolidation of Syria's national independence and of its progressive development, in the strengthening of the front of Arab states in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, in their struggle for the establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East, for the consolidation of worldwide peace and security, the telegram states.

The telegram expresses confidence in the further development of the traditional, friendly relations between Bulgaria and Syria, in the spirit of friendship and cooperation, to the benefit of our two peoples.

On the same occasion Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a congratulations telegram to Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, premier of the Syrian Arab Republic. The telegram expresses confidence in the development of friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

Telegrams were also sent by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly Presidium, to Mahmud Khadid, chairman of the Syrian National Council and by the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa to the Syrian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

LUKANOV MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM ANKARA

AU1915302 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 19 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA)--"Together with the Turkish minister of economic coordination, Mr Hikmet Cetin [title as received], we found that the development of Bulgaro-Turkish economic relations is favorable--the last three or four years have seen a severalfold rise in trade. At hand are the first attempts at joint industrial production. An exchange of electric power is carried out" said today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Government, on his arrival from Ankara. He added that during the talks they had arrived at the conclusion that under contemporary conditions, Bulgaro-Turkish economic relations could be boosted along lines of both conventional trade and some new, larger scale cooperation projects; among these the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Andrey Lukanov, mentioned Turkey's making use of the Bulgarian experience in utilizing low-calorie fuels and also the construction in mining mineral resources and in joint manufacture of [word indistinct]-working machines, of communication equipment and in the sphere of electronics and electrical engineering.

"Against such a background we could expect the conclusion of important agreements with our Turkish partners on a well-balanced basis with a view to providing a more tangible impetus to bilateral trade and in the very near future at that" said Mr Andrey Lukanov.

Speaking about his meeting with Mr Ecevit, he said that in the course of several hours they had discussed Bulgaro-Turkish economic relations and that he had gained the impression that the leader of the new Turkish Government was willing to render the necessary cooperation in the promotion of these relations.

In conclusion Mr Andrey Lukanov summed up that all grounds are at hand to believe that a substantial expansion of Bulgaro-Turkish economic ties will soon take place in the best interests of the two neighbouring states, in the best interests of Balkan cooperation and European peace.

DIMITROV-GOSHKIN REPORTS ON HIS VISIT TO IRAQ

AU172045Y Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 13 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[Angel Andreevski interview with Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for the Defense of Peace and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to Iraq, date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace and leader of the Bulgarian delegation which paid a 5-day visit to Iraq, declared as follows to a representative of the OTECHESTVEN FRONT editorial board:

"Strong ties are linking us to the Iraqi National Council of Peace and Solidarity, ties not only along the lines of bilateral cooperation but also along the lines of our joint activities in international peace forums. For a long time we have been exchanging delegations, documents, information materials and so forth for the purpose of exchanging experience. We are cooperating for the constant consolidation and expansion of political, economic, and cultural relations between our two countries which are being implemented along the line of the cooperation between our two states." Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin stressed as follows: "As to the influence of the Iraqi National Peace and Solidarity Council, we can judge it by the fact that outstanding leaders of the Socialist Ba'th Party, of the communist party and of the progressive National Patriotic Front, of other parties and social organizations, prominent writers, poets, artists and scientists, as well as outstanding working people are participating in it." Comrade Goshkin continued by adding as follows: "With many of these personalities we had meetings and talks. We had the opportunity to become acquainted with the Iraqi people's achievements in various fields of the sociopolitical, economic and cultural life of the country. We were particularly favorably impressed by the large state-owned agricultural farm near Baghdad which was built with the assistance of Bulgarian experts. It is equipped with modern agricultural equipment and has a vegetable hothouse. Al-Baqr, the president of the republic, frequently has demonstrated his interest in the results of this farm's work."

Comrade Goshkin pointed out that during the talks between our delegation and the leadership of the Iraqi National Council for Peace and Solidarity, represented by its leading workers 'Abd ar-Razzaq Subhi and 'Aziz 'Aqrawi, the most important problems of peace and security in the world were discussed and the contribution of the peace movements in both countries to the solution of these problems was discussed. In the adopted declaration the actions of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East, actions aimed against the Arab national liberation movement and the Palestinian resistance, were discussed. The attempts for a separate agreement with Israel, attempts which are aimed at tearing apart the Arab front and at isolating it from the anti-imperialist forces, and in particular from the socialist community, were also discussed in the Joint declaration.

TANCHEV RECEIVES TURKISH JUSTICE PARTY OFFICIAL

AU191945Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 19 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 16, (BTA)--The secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Tanchev, today received Senator Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, a prominent figure of the Justice Party in Turkey. The conversation touched on the expansion of ties and cooperation between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Justice Party which contribute to the development of goodneighborliness and cooperation between the two peoples. It was pointed out that the two parties will continue to work for the consolidation of the policy of detente, friendship and cooperation among the peoples. The meeting passed off in a friendly spirit.

EXPULSION OF U.S. CITIZEN REPORTED

LD200910Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] RUDE PRAVO today, in a note entitled "A Pecular Hobby," deals with the antistate activity of an American, Dr (Richard), in Czechoslovakia. He recently visited a town in southern Bohemia. When he tried discreetly to take snapshots of military buildings and installations his activity did not escape the attention of young members of our People's Army, Sergeant (Skupejsky) and Private (Izak).

RUDE PRAVO writes that after his apprehension and investigation Mr (Richard) was revealed as a passionate collector of snapshots of military installations but, naturally, not of those in his country, the United States. In spite of this he tried to create the impression of great surprise. But for a doctor of law it should not come as a revelation that all countries strictly protect through legislation a range of certain facts which must remain concealed from unauthorized persons.

The note goes on to say that our young soldiers have proved by their resolute action that the importance and necessity of vigilance is not merely something discussed in political education lectures.

The outcome was very simple: Mr (Richard) was expelled from Czechoslovakia and the soldiers received rewards from the commander of their unit. And the lesson? Our country was visited last year by more than 18 million [as heard] foreign tourists. We are preparing to welcome with our proverbial hospitality at least the same number this year too. But we definitely do not care for tourists and alleged passionate photographers like Dr (Richard). And, after all, their number is very small, RUDE PRAVO concluded.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER MOSKALENKO

LD191802Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Marshal Kirill Moskalenko, deputy defense minister of the USSR, hero of the USSR, hero of the CSSR, at Prague Castle today. The reception, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of National Defense; Col Gen Dmitriy Sukhorukhov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, and others.

CPCZ'S BENO RETURNS FROM MEETING WITH USSR'S KAPITONOV

LD192244Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned from the USSR today. During his stay in the USSR he met Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who briefed him on activity in the implementation of the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in the realization of the directives and tasks in the sphere of party construction laid down by Comrade Brezhnev.

Mikulas Beno spoke about the fundamental directions of the party organizational work of the CPCZ after its 15th congress.

The meeting took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

USSR'S NOVIKOV CONTINUES TALKS WITH SIMON

LD192044Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Further Czechoslovak-Soviet talks on cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear powerplants and their construction were held in Ostrave today.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Valdimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the Czechoslovak delegation by Josef Simon, deputy federal premier.

The members of the delegation also visited the Klement Gottwald ironworks at Vitkovice where the production of steam generators--an important final product from Vitkovice for the VVR-440 powerplants--is well underway.

SHKOLNIKOV HEADS USSR DELEGATION TO CSSR

Arrives 17 Apr

AU192022Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Summary] The delegation of the USSR People's Control Committee, headed by A. Shkolnikov, the committee's chairman and CPSU Central Committee member, arrived this Monday by air in the CSSR at the CSSR People's Control Committee's invitation. It was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport by V. Ondrich, minister-chairman of the CSSR People's Control Committee; other CSSR representatives; and USSR Ambassador to the CSSR V. Matskevich.

Received by Strougal

LD191412Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Aleksey Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, who is currently in Czechoslovakia on a visit. They discussed topical questions concerning the fulfillment of the main economic tasks, the improvement of management of the national economy and the raising of its effectiveness. They discussed the mission and effectiveness of people's control which is an important factor in asserting and fulfilling intentions aimed at a speedy and multifarious development of the Czechoslovak and Soviet economy.

REPORT ON HUSAK TOAST IN HAMBURG 13 APR

AU180853Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Report on toast by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR President, delivered at a luncheon given in his honor by the Hamburg Senat on 13 April]

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, expressed his pleasure at being able, within the framework of the FRG official visit, to also visit its biggest city, Hamburg, which is one of the most important trade and port centers in the FRG and in all Europe, and thanked Ulrich Klose, mayor and chairman of the Senat, for his kind words.

What we saw and acquainted ourselves with today, thanks to your hospitality, left us with many unforgettable impressions, G. Husak continued.

I believe that, today more than ever before, Mr Mayor, your statement is valid that the features and the characteristics of your city and its inhabitants "make Hamburg a partner which must be taken seriously."

This has a very concrete, important significance for Czechoslovakia. After all, Hamburg is one of the most accessible gateways to the sea, for us providing a connection with the rest of the world. Therefore it is natural that your city has always played an important role in the economic relations between our countries. This commits both sides and gives them an opportunity to cooperate still more closely. We do not conceal that this prospect corresponds to our interests and we would like this prospect comprehensibly realized. We presume that this also corresponds to your interests and needs. Thus nothing should prevent us from jointly starting our task and insuring the desirable development of, above all, economic relations. It would benefit both sides.

After all, in the current world the importance of international economic cooperation as an important factor of the economic and scientific-technical development and of improving the people's standard of living is incessantly increasing. Also its importance as a factor helping to develop and stabilize relations among states in many spheres of social life is increasing. We keep this in mind also when discussing our interest in implementing in practice, in our everyday life, the principles of goodneighborly coexistence. We want to support and utilize everything that contributes to a closer mutual acquaintance, all that strengthens and enables the necessary understanding among nations, as required of us by the CSCE final act which we solemnly signed in Helsinki less than 3 years ago.

In this respect we believe all that helps improve mutual acquaintance and understanding, all that draws us closer together in any field, is important and justified. As a very stimulating step in this respect I would like to recall, for example, the so-called Hamburg days held in Prague last year. It was a successful publicizing effort for your city among the citizens of our capital and our entire state, which has to a considerable extent contributed to Hamburg's popularization in Czechoslovakia.

With a 1-day stay in your charming city, G. Husak continued, we will today conclude our official visit to the FRG. The meetings with the highest state officials, with representatives of political and economic life, the negotiations and talks we conducted, all this was very useful and fruitful. Both sides expressed an identical interest in further strengthening and developing mutual relations and cooperation. The 1973 treaty on mutual relations between the CSSR and the FRG is a suitable basis for this. By signing this important document more than 4 years ago, we took an important step toward a turn in mutual relations between our states.

At the same time the negotiation of the treaty has become an important link in a whole system of treaties which were an expression of a realistic, sensible policy, proceeding from the assumption that a turn from cold war confrontations to the relaxation of tension is in the interest of the nations of Europe.

This was also reflected in the words delivered at that time in Prague by Mr Brandt as chancellor, when he said that for the Federal Government the treaty is an important cornerstone in the efforts to build a permanent peace system that would guarantee the European nations, despite their ideological differences, life in guaranteed borders and a future characterized by goodneighborly cooperation.

These words fully correspond to the views that the CSSR follows in its foreign policy toward the Federal Republic. We are therefore determined to consistently continue implementing the principles anchored in the treaty for the benefit of and in accordance with the interests of the people of both sides.

We are approaching this without illusions. We realize the objective problems involved that must be overcome, and we are also not forgetting that not everyone in the world supports the policy of peaceful coexistence, relaxation of tension and mutually beneficial cooperation.

We in Czechoslovakia will do our best for the realization of all that we discussed in Bonn during these last few days, and which found its expression in the documents we signed the day before yesterday.

The constructive, good atmosphere in which our visit was held justifies our presuming that the Federal Republic will also make identical efforts.

In conclusion, G. Husak expressed his thanks for the friendly hospitality which he and the members of his entourage met on every occasion, and toasted to the further prosperity of Hamburg and to the successful development of CSSR-FRG relations.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL REVIEWS HUSAK'S FRG TRIP

AU1719?0Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Contribution to Cooperation"]

[Text] After the conclusion of CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary and CSSR President Gustav Husak's visit to the FRG it can be said that the visit was good and useful.

It fulfilled its purpose: It contributed toward further improving and developing relations and toward strengthening cooperation with our Western neighbor. The talks conducted by Comrade G. Husak and the comrades accompanying him with the FRG representatives were characterized by a businesslike attitude and a constructive spirit. The bilateral endeavor to create goodneighborly relations was manifested, as was the endeavor to achieve really palpable progress in the development of these relations. Here an absolute identity of opinions was manifested. This endeavor and identity of opinions also found expression in the adopted joint declaration, which contains a number of initiative proposals, the materialization of which will undoubtedly contribute not only toward substantially improving the two states' mutual relations but also toward a further detente and toward strengthening peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The fact must not be overlooked that the creation of lasting goodneighborly relations between the CSSR and FRG is all the more important, since these countries' mutual relations have always influenced the overall peaceful relations in Europe. Today the borders between the two states are simultaneously the border between two different social systems in Europe; both countries belong to different political, economic and military groupings and therefore their cooperation helps ease the tension in one of the sensitive areas of our continent.

It is natural that, in view of the difference between the two states' systems, certain dissimilarties were also manifested in these talks in the assessment of certain international problems. However, in the most basic question of international relations there was an absolute identicy of opinions--in that there is no other sensible and acceptable alternative than the policy of detente, and that it is therefore necessary to contribute toward this detente, regardless of the dissimilarities in social systems, and to support it and to develop all-round cooperation.

This is also the most basic objective of the visit of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, as well as of all the talks conducted during this visit.

The past has left its traces on the relations between the peoples of the two neighboring states. In the past--as was also stressed by Federal President Scheel--there were dark periods which we do not intend to deny. But the past does not have only its dark sides. It also has bright ones--it must not be forgotten that the birth places of Marx and Engels also lie on the territory of what is today the Federal Republic; that Marxism had set out on its victorious road to us and to the whole world from the Rhineland area; and that the Czech and Slovak cultures had been influenced by many geniuses of progressive German culture such as Beethoven, whose name was by rights recalled during Comrade G. Husak's visit to the Bonn City Hall. Quite a lot of other examples could be cited, and not only from the sphere of culture. That is why we can agree with Federal President Scheel that we should again bring to the fore what connects our peoples in their common life. The cultural agreement that was signed in Bonn during Comrade G. Husak's visit provides great possibilities for this.

The talks that the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic conducted during his stay in the Federal Republic with the DRG representatives devoted great attention to the development of economic cooperation. Both sides agreed that particularly in this sphere there are many possibilities that had not yet been utilized but that, of course, it is necessary to bilaterally create favorable conditions for further promoting the goods exchange, eliminate obstacles standing in the way of this, and, above all, develop more widely both cooperation and collaboration in the third markets. In this connection it will be particularly important to develop direct cooperation between the enterprises of the Federal Republic and the production organizations in the CSSR, as was also stressed in the joint declaration. In the talk with our representatives the personalities from among the industrial and business circles in the Federal Republic stressed that they respect Czechoslovakia as a good and reliable business partner and that they are interested in expanding economic cooperation with the CSSR. We believe that the suggestions which arose from these talks are sincere and that they will enrich this cooperation in the joint interest of both countries.

It was also stressed during the talks--and by both sides--how important it is for good-neighborly relations that the people of both neighboring states should get to know and understand each other better and that it is therefore necessary to support everything that serves this understanding.

However, not everyone in the FRG wishes to achieve this understanding. The circles with whom peaceful coexistence goes against the grain and who accept with dislike any step aimed at a better understanding among the peoples did not favorably accept this first visit of the head of the Czechoslovak state to the territory of the Federal Republic. This was also expressed in the fact that a considerable number of mass communications media continued, even during the days of Comrade G. Husak's visit, the old practices that have been known to us for a long time: instead of reporting objectively, they strove to create an unfavorable atmosphere. But this did not influence the course of the talks. Neither did it influence that attitude of the FRG citizens who are sincerely interested in the positive results of this visit.

We hope that the results of the talks between the top representatives of the CSSR and the Federal Republic, which have become a significant entry in the book of the history of our relations, will open the path toward a better mutual acquisition of knowledge and toward better understanding between the peoples of both countries. However, it is necessary for this that the communications media play that role which is stressed for them in the joint declaration adopted by the two sides.

One of the positive contributions of this visit was that not only the leading statesmen of the Federal Republic and numerous representatives of the government coalition parties but also the leading representatives of the opposition parties met G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and exchanged opinions with him. This is all the more important since the implementation of the treaty on mutual relations between the CSSR and FRG, to which this visit has greatly contributed, cannot be merely the concern of governmental parties--it must be the concern of everyone who influences the shaping of the Federal Republic's policy. Goodneighborly relations should be the common interest of the people on both sides of the border.

The materialization of this treaty, and also of what was arranged and bilaterally confirmed within its framework during this visit, is in the most basic interests of the people of both neighboring states and also in the interests of peaceful cooperation and security in Europe.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES FRG MEDIA REPORTS ON HUSAK'S VISIT

AU180859Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 78 p 7 AU

[Article by Karel Doudera in the column "Notes": "There Are Also Enemies of Understanding"]

[Text] During the trip through the port of Hamburg, to which the Hamburg Senate invited Comrade Husak and other Czechoslovak guests, I noticed one photoreporter who took pictures from all sides of six manipulated youngsters bearing a provocative slogan banner while he did not honor with even a single picture a large number of workers from the warehouses, who waved to greet the Czechoslovak president.

In those days we frequently encountered similar "objectivity" in reporting on the course of the visit of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The good will from both sides which marked Comrade G. Husak's talks with the highest political officials of the FRG has, no doubt, yielded positive results. At the same time, however, there is no doubt that not everyone in the Federal Republic of Germany shares this good will. Reactionary revanchist circles and various enemies of detente from the right and from the "left" tried to disturb the quiet and matter-of-fact course of the visit of the Czechoslovak president. A certain Baron Huyn, who is generally considered an archreactionary in the FRG, made such an attempt on behalf of some sort of a "free society for cultivating friendship with the people of Czechoslovakia", in which Sudeten German revanchists assemble with the most reactionary renegades, and along with him there is another "spokesman" of these strange friends, Pachman, who is nowadays struggling on the extreme right wing of the CDU.

The public ignored these "protests." Part of the press and some TV and radio commentators, however, exploited these unsuccessful provocations to angrily attack Czechoslovakia and its leading representative. The Springer press and the BONNER RUNDSCHAU particularly excel in this.

The unfriendly and, at times, virulent tone in which part of the West German information media commented on the first visit of a Czechoslovak head of state in the FRG did not in any way disturb the good course of the visit. This is as it should be.

Our people, as well as the leading officials of our state, wish to have good relations with our western neighbor and believe that the different social systems should not constitute any obstacle to this. We are convinced that the majority of the people in the FRG think the same way and that they will succeed in asserting themselves against the enemies of understanding.

BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST LEADER PRESTES DEPARTS

AU192022Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, departed this Monday from Prague after concluding his visit at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary.

INTERIOR MINISTER OBZINA VISITS POLAND

AU191516Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[CTK Report in the Column "International Contacts"]

[Text] CSSR Minister of Interior Jaromir Obzina departed on Monday for an official visit to Poland. The purpose of his visit is to deepen mutual cooperation between the ministries of interior of the CSSR and of the Polish People's Republic.

REPORTAGE ON CSSR-SRV SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSIONS

Vietnam's Tran Quynh Arrives

Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tran Quynh, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, flew into Prague today. He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Ladislav Supka, federal minister for Technological and Investment Promotion. Nguyen Tien Thong, Vietnamese ambassador in Czechoslovakia, was also present. Comrade Tran Quynh will have talks with our governmental representatives about the prospects of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Long-Term Cooperation Discussed

AU122214Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister of Technological and Investment Promotion; and Tran Quynh, chairman of the SRV's State Committee of Science and Technology, discussed this Monday in Prague the prospects for long-term scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and SRV. The same day the Vietnamese official attended the 12th session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Subcommission of Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Subcommission Session Ends

Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 12, CETEKA--The 12th session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Subcommission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation wound up here today with the signing of final documents. The documents were signed by Ladislav Supka, Czechoslovak minister of Technical Development and Investments, and Tran Quynh, chairman of the Vietnamese State Committee for Science and Technology.

Tran Quynh Departs

AU1721107Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Summary] Tran Quynh, chairman of the Vietnamese State Sciences and Technology Committee, left the CSSR by air on 13 April. During his stay Tran Quynh discussed prospects of CSSR-Vietnamese scientific-technical cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON PRESENT STATUS OF CHARTER 77

LD1708015Y Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 12 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Pietro Sormani dispatch: "'Charter 77' Wants Another 'Spring'"]

[Text] Prague--In this "normalized" Prague, where Husak's hesitant, closed regime is endeavoring in vain to reconcile the Soviet reason of state with the country's western vocation, anything can happen: even calling to say goodbye to a colleague who is leaving and finding his apartment full of dissidents. These are the same men who, imprisoned, driven from their jobs and otherwise persecuted, live today in conditions of total ostracism, under the watchful eyes of the secret police; finding them gathered here in apparent freedom produces a vaguely hallucinatory effect.

But one must not be deceived by appearances. Almost all those present are Charter 77 signatories and as such are automatically considered enemies of the regime, even though, following last year's violent campaign, the repression is now exercised in more discreet and varied forms. Thus, whereas Professor Hejdanek, now a manual worker, is kept under surveillance by a uniformed policeman permanently posted in front of his house, the writer Kohout, who is influential because of the popularity his books have won for him abroad, enjoys a kind of immunity. One of the most persecuted is the playwright Vaclav Havel, who, having been recently released from prison after being held for over 1 month as a common criminal, was the object of the evening's festivities.

It was Havel in fact who warned us against, on the one hand, the authorities' ambiguous repentance and, on the other hand, the impression that, after the enthusiasm of last year, the dissident movement has lost its bite.

He recalled the publication in January of a new document which, although it attracted little attention abroad, is considered of great importance here because it brings to light the contradictions between legislative and legal practice and the solemn pledges of freedom made in the United Nations and other international bodies. And only the other day there was an appeal to Husak, on the eve of his departure for West Germany, to end "illegal persecution." However, Havel does not conceal the fact that the Czechoslovak dissident movement is undergoing a rethinking phase: evidence of this is Hajek's replacement by Sabata as Charter 77's main spokesman.

Suburban House

Jiri Hajek, who was foreign minister at the time of Dubcek, has been the dissidents' most authoritative voice since the death of Patocka; but he is a tired man, embittered by the polemics hurled at him. He refused to talk about this when I visited him in his suburban house; he would only agree to discuss the general attitudes of the Charter, which he will continue to support. I asked him first to evaluate the results of its first year of activity.

"The results are mainly of a moral rather than material nature," Hajek said. "For the first time since the 'Spring' a democratic activity which brings together people of differing political ideas has reemerged in Czechoslovakia. Charter 77 has been signed by intellectuals and factory workers, writers and former communist leaders, Catholics and Protestants; but all want to extend democratic rights within respect for the law and international agreements. Where before there were only individual voices, now there is a chorus which has made a breach in public opinion, making it more sensitive to the problem of human rights."

[Question] But is it true that Charter 77 is now undergoing a crisis and intends to modify its objectives?

[Answer] The Charter has become a reality in the life of our country. Of course, its base is heterogeneous and it is natural that among the 1,000 or so members there should should be different opinions; the absence of an institutionalized organic link makes it impossible to insure uniformity. There are people who would like to give our community a more political flavor; but in my view the situation is not ripe for this and there would be a danger of restricting participation. The Charter is not so much a demonstration of protest as a program for a democratic movement. [answer ends]

The Western press recently reported some of his statements which sounded critical of Carter's attitude toward the human rights problem, inasmuch as it may damage detente. Hajek retorted sharply: "My words were taken out of the context in which I said them and they have given rise to interpretations which I emphatically reject. I can see no contradiction between human rights and detente--on the contrary, I consider that they form an inseparable part of detente. If it were otherwise, our attitude could be looked upon as a weapon against detente. I am convinced that if the cold war were to return we might well lapse back into Stalinism and McCarthyism."

System of Alliances

[Question] Do you believe that it is possible for the situation in Czechoslovakia to evolve in a positive direction?

[Answer] We must be realistic and bear in mind that after the war our country became a member of a certain system of alliances. But even within this group trends toward democratic development have appeared. I do not expect rapid or radical changes; these will be brought about by conditions and objective needs in the economic and political fields and by the evolution of socialist thought. [answer ends]

The entire basis of Hajek's attitude is inspired by a "diplomatic" concept of dissidence which derives from his nature and his ministerial experience. But it is precisely this concept that is questioned by those who desire greater political commitment from Charter 77. There is a group of young Trotskyites who would like to turn it into a genuine opposition movement, fighting Husak's regime from leftwing positions; others, however, those connected with the 1968 "Spring," are less aggressive and would like to establish contact with the present leadership and then seek to transform it from within on a democratic basis.

Such a link might give the Czechoslovak dissident movement a dimension and a strength which it has hitherto lacked. The authorities' hysterial reactions to the publication of Charter 77 have been out of all proportion to the signatories' real influence and are more an indication of the regime's weakness than the danger they pose; even the party leaders have realized this and, as time has passed, they have loosened their repressive grip. [paragraph continues]

However the danger may begin if and when the Charter's ranks are swelled by the 50,000 communists who were purged from the party following the Soviet invasion and who seemed to have disappeared without trace. Many are now integrated into the system and do not want to risk another spell of ostracism; but there are still a good many who have not lost hope of resuming the debate interrupted in 1968 when the opportunity should arise.

So can Charter 77 become a bridge toward another "Spring"? I put this question to Peter Pithart, a young lawyer forced to work as a gardener for the Commune of Prague. "Many people in the West," he said, "are confused about the nature and aims of the Charter. We are not a political organization or an opposition movement.

"In this respect we differ from Dubcek's 'socialism with a human face.' Our objective is not to change the regime but to change the people. The Charter proposes to develop the people's political maturity, which is in fact much greater now than 10 years ago. But we have barely begun; it is a long process which can only influence the regime's attitude indirectly."

But will this change ever take place? The people, especially the young, are impatient and would like to see a few concrete results. Writers, forced to circulate their works in secret would like to be able to publish them once more in broad daylight.

A few artists and a successful singer have decided to take the road to exile. It is not so much the persecution that frightens them as the impossibility of working, the lack of recognition, the difficulty of meeting, talking and expressing their own opinions: everything that makes the life of an intellectual in present-day Czechoslovakia so depressing and continues to justify Aragon's description of it as a "spiritual Biafra."

European Press

Charter 77 has brought a ray of hope to the gray Czechoslovak scene; but it is threatened with extinction if it is not sustained from either inside or outside the country. The attitude of Western public opinion will be decisive.

But even in Czechoslovakia they have not failed to notice the decline in interest shown by the European press and by those very communist parties which, like the PCI [Italian Communist Party] had in the past defended the Czechoslovak cause. Havel's appeal is direct and explicit: "Help us. Our battle is yours too."

CHARTER 77 SIGNER LANDOVSKY SEEKS TO EMIGRATE

AU1713587 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 16 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--One of the best-known "Charter 77" signers, the actor Havel Landovsky, has requested permission to leave the CSSR. Asked by ARBEITER-ZEITUNG about his motives, he first mentioned the arrest of another two Charter signers a few days ago.

Meanwhile they have been released, but Landovsky, who was twice detained for several months pending trial added: "I have been incessantly either detained or questioned by police or exposed to other harassment. Thus I have been pushed into the role of a criminal, but I am not a criminal. I am an actor and my role is to play parts on the stage. In my country, however, I have not been able to do this for years. Thus I have no other choice but to try it elsewhere, although I do not want to leave my fatherland."

It seems that the tactic which Interior Minister Obzina adopted some time ago toward the regime critics -- namely, to induce the "hard core" to emigrate and then silence the others--is now making itself increasingly felt.

The regime has succeeded in disciplining the radicals in the police force who were responsible for incidents that caused sensation abroad, thus insuring a relatively quiet climate for continuing its attrition tactics.

The fact that the tactic hitherto pursued by the Charter of drawing attention to violations of law by petitions and letters has not yielded enough success is now strengthening the radical wing of the Charter movement.

SPRING FIELDWORK CONTINUES IN SPITE OF SHOWERS

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 Apr 78 p 1 WA

[Article by (zn): "Showers Did Not Stop the Work"]

[Text] Spring fieldwork continues in spite of changeable weather. Although in some localities work of tractor operators has been interrupted by rain for a while, the number of hectares planted steadily grows. Understandably certain differences between individual counties and specifically between individual districts exist. Nevertheless one cannot blame the organizers' work in localities which have hitherto sown less than average. South Moravia or South Slovakia cannot be compared with West Bohemia, for instance, where they have a much more complicated situation because of natural conditions.

In the Lowlands As Well As in the Foothills

These differences in the fieldwork conditions are exemplified by progress of spring work in the East Bohemian County. Here more than half of the planned acreage was planted with spring cereals by yesterday. The Chrudim District already planted over 70 percent while the Hradec Kralove and Pardubice districts planted approximately two-thirds of their planned acreage. Understandably, agronomists still wait for their opportunity in districts located higher, such as Trutnov, Semily and elsewhere. One-fifth of the planned acreage in East Bohemia is planted with sugar beets. With half of the acreage planted, the Chrudim District also leads in sowing of this crop, whereas the Pardubice and Svitava districts planted almost 30 percent of their planned sugar beet acreage. Also commendable is the progress made in sowing of legumes in this county. The Rychnov and Kneznou districts have already planted 68 percent of the planned legume acreage.

Soil Prepared for Sowing Sugar Beets

A statement of the Prague-West District Agricultural Administration's director F. Gregor, lends last touches to the picture of spring work in the Central Bohemian District. Here they take advantage of changeable weather, in order to prepare soil for sugar beet and other crops. Meanwhile they sow, too. People in this Central Bohemian District were already able to dress all winter cereals and an important part of the alfalfa. Some agronomists here are worried by the presence of field mice in clover fields. Experts, however, watch the growths very carefully. They count on possible ploughdowns should the growth be insufficient. Then these acreages will be planted with corn. Ninety-five percent of the acreage has been planted with spring cereals in this district.

In the Highlands Before Potato Planting

Spring is recognizable even in the highlands' fields. The Trebic area has already planted more than 70 percent of spring cereals, and some cooperatives, such as Rouchovany, Breznik, Patrovice, Menhartice and others have already completed the sowing process. [paragraph continues]

Even technical crops, such as poppy and flax, are being sown here. Farmers in the Trebic area planted 80 percent of the acreage planned with legumes and they will start potato planting by the end of the week.

Sowing Machines in Groups

In West Bohemia the tractor operators' work was not stalled by yesterday's showers. Thus, for instance, 12 sowing machines planted spring cereals at the Ulice State Farm in the Plzen-North District. Necessary mechanization is being used for the soil preparation and they want to have 2,300 hectares planted with barley by the end of this week. They also want complete sowing of oats on 500 hectares and beans on 350 hectares as soon as possible. According to the agrotechnical target of this farm, cereals are to be planted not later than by the middle of April and potatoes by the end of this month.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO MEXICO--CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Z. Hradec extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the CSSR to Mexico and has recalled Ambassador J. Rutta from that post. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO ZAMBIA--Prague, April 14, CETEKA--Vaclav Maly has been appointed New Czechoslovak ambassador to Zambia. He is replacing Stanislav Kohousek, who has been (?charged) with other tasks. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD]

ENVOY TO MALTA--Vladimir Koucky, CSSR ambassador to Italy and Malta, presented his credentials to Anton Buttigiega, president of Malta [date not specified]. He was also received by Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and other members of the Maltese Government. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 78 p 7 AU]

NEW SWEDISH ENVOY--In Prague on Monday Alois Indra, CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, received Johan Sigge Lilliehook, ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden, on the occasion of the latter's taking up his function in the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO POLAND--Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Jindrich Rehorek who is starting his tour of duty as Czechoslovak ambassador in the Polish People's Republic. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD]

MEXICAN ENVOY DEPARTS--Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today Ambassador of the United States of Mexico Arturo Lopez de Ortigosa on the occasion of the end of his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD]

CZECH MINISTER VISITS HUNGARY--Miroslav Petrik, Czech minister of Agriculture and Nutrition, arrived on Monday in Hungary, where he will acquaint himself with the work of agricultural and food enterprises. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 78 p 7 AU]

DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, headed by Academician Zdenek Snitil, departed this Monday for Budapest to attend the third conference of the vice presidents of science academies of the socialist countries, which is to deal with social sciences. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

DELEGATE TO PEACE COUNCIL--Viliam Thurzo, deputy chairman of the CSSR Peace Committee, departed on Monday for Helsinki to attend the session of the World Peace Council Bureau. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO SPANISH CP CONGRESS

LD190910Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0307 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has sent a message of greetings, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Ninth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party. The greetings are addressed, says the letter, to "the vanguard of the Spanish working class, which despite decades of illegality and terrible persecution has heroically fought against fascism and reaction and for the social and national interests of the Spanish working people. The communists of the GDR and Spain are bound together by tried and tested traditions of the joint struggle against war, fascism and imperialism and for peace, democracy and social progress."

The message also refers to the consistent and creative application of Marxism-Leninism in the shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. It also says: "True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the communists and all working people of the GDR stand in firm international solidarity at the side of the anti-imperialist, revolutionary and democratic forces of the world."

HONECKER GREETS NORWAY'S CP CHAIRMAN ON REELECTION

AU191825Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 78 AU

["Congratulations on Reelection: SED Central Committee Greets Martin Gunnar Knutsen"]

[Text] To the chairman of the Communist Party of Norway, Martin Gunnar Knutsen, Oslo

Dear Comrade Knutsen,

On your reelection as chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party I extend to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf the most cordial congratulations.

We wish you much success in your responsible activity at the head of the Norwegian communists in strengthening the fighting strength and unity of the Communist Party of Norway, as well as good health and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker, general secretary

MITTAG RECEIVES ENGINEERING ORGANIZATIONS' PRESIDENTS

LD191936Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] On Wednesday, Guenther Mittag, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a talk the presidents of the engineering organizations of the socialist countries who are holding a meeting in Berlin. In the talk Guenther Mittag stressed that continuous cooperation with the engineers' organizations is also reflected in the creative work of the engineers and technicians in the socialist rationalization of production.

MITTAG RECEIVES ALGERIAN SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PLAN

LD191938Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Wednesday, Guenther Mittag, member of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretary, had a friendly meeting with Kamel Abdallah Khodja, secretary of state for the plan. A detailed exchange of views on questions of mutual interest took place, especially on the further implementation of the agreements reached between the GDR and Algeria for deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Guenther Mittag briefed the guest on the realization of the Ninth SED Congress decisions and reiterated the GDR's fundamental position on shaping relations with the progressive national liberated states, and its support for the peoples who strive for their political and economic independence.

Secretary of State Kamel Abdallah Khodja paid tribute to the GDR's positive role in the strengthening of world peace and in the anti-imperialist struggle. He emphasized that cooperation between the GDR and Algeria is a good example for the equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between countries. He also underlined his government's intention to expand these relations further.

SCHUERER, ALGERIAN PLANNING OFFICIAL SIGN AGREEMENT

LD192214Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2026 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--An agreement on the development of cooperation between the planning organs of the GDR and Algeria was signed during the visit by Algerian planning experts to the GDR. On behalf of the GDR the agreement was signed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and on behalf of Algeria by Secretary of State for the Plan Kamel Abdallah Khodja.

VIETNAMESE PLANNING OFFICIAL REPORTED IN GDR

AU171430Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Exchange of Opinions on Cooperation With Vietnam"]

[Text] Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on Friday received Pham Hao, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic [as published]. During the talks the implementation of the agreements made between the party-state delegations of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in December 1977 on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation as well as the state of the mutual commodity exchange were discussed. Participating in the friendly exchange of views were Bruno Lietz, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Hoang Tu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the GDR.

DKP'S MIES, SED'S FELFE VISIT MANSFELD

LD191442Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Halle--The DKP delegation led by party chairman Herbert Mies, which is paying a friendship visit to the GDR, visited Mansfeld on Wednesday.

The delegation is accompanied by Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk SED Executive. Some 800 meters below ground the guests were able to acquaint themselves with the work of the Mansfeld miners, who in their competition "30 Days of Mansfeld Deeds for our Republic" are leading the plan in all sectors. The climax of the visit will be a friendship meeting at which Herbert Mies and Werner Felfe will speak.

ABRASIMOV RECEIVES KRENZ, FDJ DELEGATION

DW1920127 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1845 GMT 19 Apr 78 DW

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov gave a reception in Berlin today for the FDJ delegation which is to attend the 18th Komsomol Congress. He informed delegation leader Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, about the successes achieved by Soviet youth in the implementation of the decisions of the party congress. In his reply Egon Krenz said that because of the pioneer role played by the Soviet people and its youth in the building of communism and in the struggle for world peace, the 18th Komsomol Congress will be an important event for progressive youth in the world and the students' movement.

SED CC SENDS MESSAGE TO ULBRICHT'S WIDOW

LD190928Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0303 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has sent hearty congratulations to Lotte Ulbricht, widow of the long standing first secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Walter Ulbricht, who died in 1973, on the occasion of her 75th birthday.

The greetings address states: "Since 1921 you have been a member of the party of the working class and you are still fighting in its ranks for peace and socialism. In the years of the antifascist struggle and in exile you proved yourself to be a staunch communist."

After the liberation from Hitler's fascism, Lotte Ulbricht devoted her strength and political experience to the establishment and constant consolidation of worker and peasant power in the GDR. The Central Committee thanked her and wished her good health and well-being. The GDR Council of State has also sent heartfelt birthday wishes.

LEADERS GREET SYRIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU182132Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 78 p 1 AU

["Telegram on the National Holiday to the Representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic: "Cordial GDR Congratulations to the Syrian People"]

[Text] To the president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad:

To the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic, Comrade Muhammad Ali al-Halabi, Damascus,

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Syrian Arab Republic, the 32d anniversary of the evacuation of Syrian territory by foreign troops, we extend to you and the friendly Syrian people the cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people.

In view of the most recent Israeli aggression against the Republic of Lebanon, prepared over a long time and supported by imperialism, which has once more dangerously exacerbated the tense situation in the area we assure you that the GDR will also in the future stand in solidarity at the side of all progressive and national Arab forces which stand for a comprehensive, just and durable solution of the Middle East conflict in the interest of peace and social progress.

We are convinced that the close and friendly relations between our countries will continue to successfully develop and deepen on the basis of anti-imperialist solidarity for the benefit of our peoples.

Accept our friendly greetings and best wishes for your personal well being as well as for further successes in the development of your country.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph,

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

LEBANESE POLITICIAN URGES INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

LD171446Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1205 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin-- The solidarity aid of the GDR and of the other socialists states is of great importance to the just struggle of the Lebanese people. This was stressed at a press conference today by Farid Jubran, vice chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party and head of a delegation of the national progressive movement of Lebanon which is visiting the GDR.

Jubran condemned the interference of the NATO states which support the Lebanese right-wing forces and the Israeli aggressors by supplying them with money and arms. The politician went on to speak in favor of a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem, and drew attention to the need for all democratic forces to unite in the struggle for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Jubran said that the strengthening of international pressure would force Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon as well as from all Arab territories occupied since 1967.

The delegation ended its visit today, and traveled on to Hungary. The visit was at the invitation of the National Council of the National Front.

BRIEFS

AID TO LEBANON--An aid shipment of the GDR Red Cross was sent to Lebanon on Friday. The shipment consists of medicines and bandage materials valued at M100,000. The GDR Red Cross is responding with this shipment to an appeal for aid from the International Red Cross Committee to support the Palestinian Red Crescent and the Lebanese Red Cross. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST VIEWS VANCE'S MOSCOW VISIT, SALT PROSPECTS

LD191254Y Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Carter's White House staff met at Camp David last weekend for a soul-searching session and some hard criticisms and efforts to find out why there has been a decline in the popularity of the Carter Administration over the past 14 months. The radio newsroom comments:

President Carter is obviously faced with a number of domestic problems, mainly of an economic nature. But with regard to his foreign policy, his allies are frequently dissatisfied and point out that they miss clearly-defined aims and the related political steps on the part of the White House. And if the Camp David soul-searching exercise also included the misfortunes encountered by American foreign policy so far, then it is to be hoped that the appropriate conclusions were drawn which will contribute to more favorable developments in East-West relations and in Washington's contacts with Moscow. This follows from the fact that Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, will be in Moscow in the next few days and his visit could promote an early conclusion of a new SALT agreement if the intentions of Washington are sincere. On its part, the Soviet Union considers a strategic arms limitation agreement to be very important, not only to halt the arms race but at the same time to promote the development of Soviet-American relations--a fact emphasised by President Brezhnev in his recent speech at Vladivostock. This aspiration of the Soviet Union has remained unchanged now for some years. But not so the attitudes of the Carter administration.

On its part, Washington has tried to use the SALT talks as some form of tactic to acquire strategic supremacy and has even subordinated the conclusion of a SALT agreement, which is so very important from the viewpoint of the security of the world, to a place behind the domestic difficulties of the United States. Such an inconsistent policy, that has also been much criticised in the West, has not only hindered the solution of international problems but has also tarnished the image of President Carter.

In connection with this it was interesting to note the interview carried by the New York TIMES with Mr Marshall Shulman, a chief adviser on Soviet affairs to Mr Vance, the secretary of state, and a member of the delegation going to Moscow. He pointed out that a strategic arms limitation agreement is not a favor to the Russians, but is also in the interests of the United States. Mr Shulman was also opposed to linking a new SALT agreement with any other international political issue and was of the view that the conclusion of a SALT agreement would also help to reduce friction in Soviet-American relations in other areas. And if this view prevails at the talks in Moscow between Mr Gromyko and Mr Vance, there are good prospects for a favorable outcome of their discussions.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD192212Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the MSZMP has begun its meeting. At the recommendation of the Politburo, the Central Committee is debating a report on work done since the 11th congress and on the tasks facing the party.

LEBANESE NATIONAL MOVEMENT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD192228Y Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 18 (MTI)--The delegation of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement, which was visiting Hungary at the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, left Budapest on Wednesday. The delegation was headed by Farid Gebrane, vice president of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party. During its stay here, the team was received by Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC.

The Lebanese delegation conducted talks with Béla Molnar, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. At the cordial negotiations, the Lebanese visitors informed their hosts about the joint struggle of their people and the Palestinian Arab people against the Israeli aggression and Lebanon's rightist fascist forces. The representative of the Hungarian front expressed Hungarian society's multifarious solidarity with Lebanon's progressive forces and with the Palestine Liberation Organization. He underlined that the Hungarian public strongly condemned the Israeli aggression supported by international imperialism and the Arab reactionary elements. "It is our conviction," he said, "that the Lebanese crisis can be justly solved only on the basis of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israeli aggressors and by preserving Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity."

Before their departure, the Lebanese visitors met with [words indistinct]. International imperialism is manoeuvring to effect further division in the Arab world and to create new, small states based on religious and racial indiscrimination [as recieved] pointed out the representatives of the Lebanese progressive national movement at the press conference before their departure.

Speaking about the Israeli aggression, the prominent public personalities of the Arab country said: The aggression was aimed at disarming the Palestinian resistance movement, and at the division of Lebanon and other Arab countries. International imperialism is resorting to various methods to stir up racial, religious and political conflicts with a view to easily serving its expansionist policy and to helping Israel implement its aim of grabbing other's territories.

In their press conference in Budapest, the members of the Lebanese delegation stressed that Israel was sabotaging the Security Council resolution on the withdrawal of forces. It is withdrawing its troops only from such areas which it can easily recapture. Besides, even in these settlements it is obstructing the native inhabitants, who had fled during the fight, to return to their homes. The Lebanese progressive movement is demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Southern part of the country. They emphasized that the only task of the UN forces was to supervise withdrawal of troops. They must not intervene in the internal life of Lebanon or judge the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The members of the delegation said that the solution of the Middle East problem was possible only through the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and through the reinstatement of the unity of democratic, progressive Arab forces. The recently adopted declaration of eight Arab communist parties, including that of Lebanon, proves the strenthening of the ties. Because of the imperialist forces' attack and temporary win, the participation and help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are indispensable. Political, diplomatic and financial aid can mark the beginning of a new period in the Middle East at the end of which the Arab countries will end their dependence and defencelessness, and they can freely decide on the political, social life and development.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GIEREK'S MOSCOW VISIT

Returns to Warsaw

LD191200Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Having completed his friendly visit to Moscow, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, returned today to Poland. He was welcomed at Warsaw's Okecie airport by members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Secretariat.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Talks

AU2009llY Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[PAP report: "L. Brezhnev's Friendly Meeting With E. Gierek"]

[Text] PAP, Moscow--On 18 April, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who had arrived in Moscow on a friendly visit.

Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev informed each other about the implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh PZPR Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress. They noted with satisfaction that as a result of the consistent, internationalist policy followed by the two fraternal parties, the friendship of the Polish and Soviet peoples is gaining in strength and the effectiveness of their cooperation in all the areas of economic, political and cultural life is increasing.

Among other things, they stressed the favorable implementation of the accords on jointly solving a number of problems in the heavy machinery construction industry, in energy, transportation, the production of farm machinery and in other branches of the national economy.

Discussing the problems of international policy, Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev stressed that it is necessary to do everything to guarantee the supreme human right--the right to live in peace. The two leaders expressed their concern about the continuing arms race, which has been intensified by the United States and some of its NATO allies and stressed that what is important under the contemporary conditions is not vague appeals for peace, but specific measures aimed at weakening the nuclear threat and at [promoting] disarmament. True to the principles of their foreign policy, Poland and the Soviet Union are ready to take such measures together with other states.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties exchanged views on the situation of the international communist and workers movement. They stated that the PZPR and the CPSU are invariably ready to continue to contribute to the comprehensive strengthening of this movement in the struggle for common aims.

The meeting between Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev was held in a spirit of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding.

Press Commentary on Visit

LD200842Y Warsaw PAP in English 0603 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Press review on PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek's visit to Moscow]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 April, PAP--TRYBUNA LUDU carries a commentary on Edward Gierek's visit to Moscow which says:

"The Moscow talks between Edward Gierek and Leonid Breznnev were held in a particularly politically active period. This concerns, first of all, the complex of questions connected with the issue of further prospects of peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems. We are on the eve of significant negotiations which may produce new material for assessing intentions of Western leaders.

"Poland, as a tried ally and partner of the Soviet Union, has had her creative share in implementing joint international goals.

"The two leaders put especial stress on securing the right of men to live in peace, which is the basic, and at the same time the supreme human right, as it conditions all the remaining ones.

"Therefore,any attempt to intensify the arms race undertaken by the U.S. and other NATO countries give rise to concern. After many years of political detente, political peace declarations and agreements and after codifying the principles of peaceful coexistence in the CSCE final act, nations had the right to expect that governments will not only give up new attempts at intensifying the arms race but that, on the contrary, they will undertake steps towards disarmament.

"The question of eliminating mass destruction weapons and first of all of banning the production of new kinds of such arms is of key importance for the whole complex of problems in this field. This is why world public opinion attaches so great weight to renouncing production of the new kind of weapons such as the nuclear [as received] bomb.

"Faithfulness of the Soviet Union and Poland to the peace principles of their foreign policies, voiced by both leaders, stems from deep ideological motives as well as from concrete interests of socialist countries' development," stressed TRYBUNA LUDU.

In an editorial on the same subject GLOS PRACY writes:

"The friendly visit by the first secretary of the PUWP CC to Moscow, his meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Breznnev has confirmed the significance of the fraternal alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union. The traditionally cordial meeting of the Soviet and Polish leaders was an event of great importance for further tightening of friendship and cooperation between the PUWP and CPSU, between our two states and nations and for further enriching the contents of mutual relations.

"Poland and the Soviet Union have for many years come out with numerous peace initiatives. Our two countries implement a coordinated peace policy, laid down by Leonid Brezhnev at the 25th Congress of CPSU, the policy which has won the name of the programme of peace. We agree with our Soviet friends that the chief aim of today is to halt the arms race and to undertake disarmament. In the communique on Edward Gierek's talks with Leonid Brezhnev emphasis is put on the need of concrete activities for consolidating peace and reducing the menace of nuclear conflict, as well as for international detente.

"In the course of the Moscow talks the sides manifested unity of stands and views as well as internationalistic line of joint actions of the PUWP and CPSU for consolidating the unity of international working class and communist movements.

"Edward Gierek's Moscow visit has confirmed the vitality and development of the Polish-Soviet alliance, rich and many-sided fraternal cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union for the benefit of both countries in order to ensure peace to our nations and to all mankind."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY discusses Polish-Soviet economic cooperation which was one of the subjects discussed by Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow. Commentator Jacek Poprzeczko underlines that in this sphere bold prospects are being mapped out stemming from the new interesting trends of economic development of the two countries and the tasks of the socialist integration.

The Soviet Union is Poland's most important trade partner, wrote the commentator and stressed that Poland, which at present occupies the tenth place in the world as regards economic potential, plays a leading role among the Soviet Union's economic partners. In the present structure of cooperation between the two countries ever more distinct trends are taking shape which will determine the picture of this cooperation in future.

Coproduction and specialization in production between the two partners will continue to develop and direct economic ties between the two countries will be made ever stronger. Thanks to this Poland will be able to develop on a large scale the production of many goods the manufacturing of which exclusively for the home needs would be economically irrational. The daily stressed that rational shaping of the division of labour creates a particularly good chance for the two partners. Socialist planning and the programme of integration within the CEMA opens broad prospects. It envisages that in the years 1976-1980 the share of specialization and coproduction deliveries will account for some 25 per cent of mutual turnover.

The development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in future means the further development of economic links of new type corresponding to the economic level that the two countries have attained on their common road, underlined the daily, supplying figures attesting to the broad scope of coproduction, trade exchange and economic cooperation between the two countries in general.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES GIEREK'S VISIT, ECONOMIC TASKS

LD2?0850Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] At today's meeting, the party Central Committee Politburo was briefed on the progress of the talks between Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Politburo, fully approving the results of that meeting and agreements reached during the meeting, stressed that they are of great importance for the further all-round development of fraternal cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU and the deepening of friendship of both peoples. Each meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties is an important impulse for the expansion of mutual advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation. This cooperation constitutes an important factor of Poland's socioeconomic development, is of vital interest to both states and serves their peoples well. The meeting in Moscow was also an expression of the close cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union in shaping and realizing the agreed policy of the socialist countries, a policy aimed at the stabilization of detente, the checking of the arms race, disarmament and insuring to all peoples the right to live in peace.

The Politburo proposed that all necessary actions be taken to implement the agreements. It was acknowledged that an important task of party organizations is concern for the successful realization by enterprises and economic institutions of the agreed program for Polish-Soviet industrial and scientific-technical cooperation.

The Politburo, together with the government Presidium, assessed progress in the realization of the socioeconomic plan in the first quarter of this year. Special attention was paid during the discussion to the implementation of the decisions of the second national party conference, especially to stepping up progress in the sphere of the management and effectiveness of work. The results of the first quarter show that in spite of interruptions which took place in February as a result of insufficient supplies of power, gas and some raw and other materials, there was some growth of production in industry and building. It was stressed that the condition for fulfillment of the tasks outlined in the plan is better use of the intensive factors of development and a further reduction in the consumption of power, raw and other materials in industrial production and building. The purchase of agricultural products is progressing successfully. Only the rate of the purchase of milk has declined. This is linked with the continuing cold weather. The late spring has also delayed progress in fieldwork.

The Politburo pointed out the necessity for a further increase in market deliveries with a simultaneous strengthening of discipline in paying money to the population. In the sphere of investment, it proposed a further concentration of forces and means on the units under construction which are planned to be handed over for use this year. This applies especially to enterprises connected with the manufacture of market products and of those destined for export. In housing construction, it is essential to take steps to insure the fulfillment of the tasks outlined in the plan. In order to fulfill all tasks envisaged for this year, it is essential to further improve the efficiency of management and the strengthening of discipline of realizing the plan, among other things, by rapidly reacting to any interruptions and irregularities.

The Politburo decided to proclaim Sunday, 21 May of this year as the day of party action. The party action organized for the sixth time has entered permanently into party work practice. The Politburo expressed its belief that the party action will involve all party members and candidate members, that it will be a manifestation of the strength of the party, the cohesion of its ranks, high party discipline and that it will become a stable contribution to the cause of compounding the joint achievement of the whole people.

PZPR SECRETARIAT DECISION MARKS ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD191256Y Warsaw PAP in English 1209 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 April, PAP--The Secretariat of the PUWP CC passed a resolution to celebrate in October the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army to commemorate the heroic struggle of the Polish Army "Tadeusz Kosciuszko" 1st Infantry Division in the battle of Lenino.

In the face of the arms race continuously intensified by the NATO countries, strong and modern armed forces are a defence necessity for the Polish people, it is stressed in the resolution. The strengthening and consistent upgrading of our armed forces defence capacity constitute an indispensible condition of favourable building of a developed socialist society.

As the celebrations of 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army shall be a common, an all-Poland holiday, its organization will should be entrusted to the National Unity Front, the resolutions says.

SZYDLAK, LUKASZEWICZ RECEIVE SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD1921267 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the forthcoming 33d anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, a delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society has arrived in Warsaw. It is led by Nikolay Priyezzhev, first secretary of the Ryazanskaya Obkom, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. The delegation was received by Jan Szydlak, president of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; and by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SPECULATES ON VANCE TRIP TO MOSCOW

AU1915307 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Maciej Slotwinski New York dispatch: "Vance's Moscow Talks--SALT II Discussions"]

[Text] New York in April--More and more is being said and written about Cyrus Vance's Moscow visit from 19-21 April, whose chief but not only purpose will be to push the SALT II negotiations. It is believed that many details connected with the five chapters of the envisaged accord will still have to be worked out before it can be signed and that Vance wants to reduce the present differences so that the discussions can be advanced still further when the special UN General Assembly session is held in New York in May or June.

People are speculating that the Soviet delegation to the United Nations may be headed by Leonid Brezhnev, which would provide an opportunity for him to meet President Carter. However, it seems more likely that Andrey Gromyko will go to New York, which would provide an opportunity to engage in intensive SALT II negotiations.

The above details connected with five chapters of the envisaged accord include the problem of accurately determining the numerical strength of the individual types of strategic weapons which the sides would be authorized to possess, the limits on the range of the U.S. cruise missiles and the range of the Soviet Backfire bombers, curbs on modernizing the present types of strategic weapons; and a ban on research into and development of new types of weapons.

The Americans are not certain what kind of reception awaits them in Moscow, but in any case threats and attempts at blackmail by the U.S. administration, including those connected with the neutron weapon, can, in the view of the commentators here, distinctly cool the atmosphere of the coming negotiations.

In this connection people here are stressing the differences in views--and allegedly ever increasing discord--between Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, who advises the President on national security. Vance wants to concentrate efforts on the SALT II negotiations with the Soviet Union and sign an accord as soon as possible, but Brzezinski wants to link strategic talks to other problems.

People here recall that President Carter's recent speech at Wake Forest University, which contained some sharp broadsides aimed at the Soviet Union, was dictated by Brzezinski. [paragraph continues]

Soon afterwards, however, on Vance's initiative, the Soviet Embassy in Washington was handed a full text of the speech, which was more than what the press had published, and was told that Jimmy Carter's speech contained conciliatory passages and that the whole of it was meant mainly for U.S. domestic consumption.

People here are saying with increasing frequency that the advisors of the two politicians are privately complaining of the other side's style of work and approach to various problems--Vance's advisors complain of Brzezinski and vice versa.

The President is maneuvering between these two groups, listening to the one side and then the other, and as a result, his foreign policy line is marked by distinct turns.

SEJM DELEGATION RECEIVED BY BELGIAN KING, PRIME MINISTER

LD192122Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Stanislaw Gucwa, Sejm speaker and chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, who is in Brussels at the head of a Sejm delegation, was today received by Baudouin I, King of Belgium, and Prime Minister Leo Tindemans. Our Sejm's delegation met Edmond Leburton, leader of the Chamber of Deputies and a group of Belgian deputies and senators. They exchanged information on the work done by the parliaments of the two countries and discussed international affairs of interest to both sides, in particular the problem of disarmament with reference to the approaching special session of the UN General Assembly. They also discussed the present state and future development of Polish-Belgian relations. Yesterday the Sejm delegation visited the port of Zeebrugge and the historic districts of Gent. The delegation laid wreaths on the graves of soldiers of the first Polish Armored Division, who fell in the battles for Belgium's liberation in the autumn of 1944. They then met the veterans of the battles. Stanislaw Gucwa also visited the headquarters of the Belgian Peasants Union in Leuven.

SZCZEPANSKI HEADS DELEGATION TO SPANISH CP CONGRESS

LD200940Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Ninth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party opened yesterday in Madrid. It is being attended by 1,400 delegates and 50 foreign delegations. The delegation of the PZPR is led by Maciej Szczepanski, member of the party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

NEW JUSTICE VICE MINISTER--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Maria Regent-Lechowicz to be vice minister of justice and has recalled Adam Zborowski from the same post. Maria Regent-Lechowicz is a member of the SD. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

POLISH-FINNISH ECONOMIC TALKS--The Helsinki session of the Polish-Finnish committee for economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and for mutually removing the obstacles in Polish-Finnish trade positively appraised Polish-Finnish trade exchanges, praised the agreement on removing obstacles to Polish-Finnish trade and confirmed extensive possibilities for further increasing mutually favorable trade. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S U.S. VISIT

15 Apr Houston Remarks

AU191824Y Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 17 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[Text] Mr Mayor, Mrs Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, we are very glad that our visit to the United States at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Carter also included Texas, particularly Houston, in its program. I would like to sincerely tell you that we have very pleasant impressions about our visit to the United States, about the talks held with your country's President and, of course, about the visit to Texas, Dallas and today Houston. This morning we had the opportunity to visit the Space Center, of which the United States and, of course, your city, too, can be really proud.

During our visit, we have concluded good understandings between Romania and the United States. Actually, these relations have developed strongly in the last years. Together with President Carter we agreed to expand this cooperation in the coming years and to encourage new forms of cooperation between Romanian and American firms, including the setting up of joint companies. I hope that we can conclude such production sharing ventures with certain enterprises in Texas and in your city--we already have ties with some of them; these ventures can open up long term prospects for a mutually advantageous cooperation.

There are obvious social system differences between our countries but this cannot be an obstacle to developing better cooperation based on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, since, as it is written in the joint declaration signed by myself and President Carter, we must establish such world relations that can enable each nation to freely develop itself and insure its well-being and happiness in keeping with its wishes. (loud applause)

In the declaration jointly signed with President Carter we also noted, aside from bilateral matters, the need for broad cooperation in the world arena in order to solve great international problems, like attaining a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to solving the Palestinian problem through the formation of an independent Palestinian state, although the declaration does not mention that, and to insuring the integrity and sovereignty of all Middle East states, since this accords not only with interests of the peoples in that area but also with interests of all peace-loving states.

During our talks we also tackled problems pertaining to disarmament and the new economic order and we stressed the need to strengthen the concern of all states and peoples for establishing democratic relations and creating a better and more just world, which can allow each nation to lead a dignified, free and independent life. Your state is a great oil producer--I think it is the largest oil producer in the United States. Romania is also an old oil producer, although it no longer produces too much oil. In view of all this, we would like to develop closer relations between Texas and Houston firms and certain Romanian enterprises and firms, both in oil production and in other fields.

I would like to thank you, Mr Mayor, for your kind words about the Romanian people and for the symbolic key of the town you handed me. We in Romania have a fairy tale about a charmed key which helps in the fulfillment of many wishes--well, it is a charmed, wonderful key, as I just said. (applause) I would like this key to become a symbol of new openings for everlasting friendship between Romania and the United States, hence with your city, too. (lively applause)

And even if this key is charmed, you should know that I will only use it for friendship, peace and cooperation. (lively, prolonged applause) I would like to extend you best wishes for success in your activity, well-being and happiness on behalf of Romanian oil-workers and all Romanians. I express the hope that--within the framework of ever broader exchanges of citizens, businessmen, scientists and men of letters between Romania and the United States--more and more citizens of Texas and Houston will also visit our country, thus contributing to developing Romanian-U.S. friendship and cooperation. I would be very pleased to greet you in Romania, Mr Mayor, and to learn that more and more Texas and Houston citizens visit Romania, this being in keeping with our desire for friendship and cooperation. I wish you once more success and much health. (loud and prolonged applause)

Receives Americans of Romanian Origin

AU1913O7Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 19 Apr 78 AU

["President Nicolae Ceausescu Receives Representatives of the Community of American Citizens of Romanian Origin"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/4/1978--During his U.S. visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Elena Ceausescu received at the residence reserved for them at Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York a group of representatives of the community of American citizens of Romanian origin formed of Archpriest Mihai Iancu, Dean Milhovan, editor of newspaper DREPTATEA, Andras George and Mrs Cecilia Mihai [names as received].

The meeting was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister at the Presidency of the Republic, head of the group of advisors to the president.

The representatives of the community of the American citizens of Romanian origin requested to be received by President Nicolae Ceausescu to express the stand of the community on the slanderous and irredentist actions taken against Romania by a series of (?Horthyst) elements in the USA. Speaking about the profoundly denigratory character of the activity of these elements against the policy of the Romanian state, the representatives of the American citizens of Romanian origin stressed that the respective (?activities) have no echo in and are not heeded by public opinion in the United States of America. In their position as representatives of the American citizens of Romanian origin, and knowing well the correct national policy of their country of origin, the true realities in Romania that flagrantly contravene the Horthyst propaganda, the American citizens of Romanian origin said that they considered as their duty to firmly reject and take a stand on these calumnious attacks. They said that they would send a telegram to the U.S. President asking him to take measures that should put an end to the activity of the fascist circles of Hungarian origin which means to prejudice the Romanian-U.S. relations and the international political climate. The speakers expressed warmest appreciations for the policy promoted by the Romanian state of fully equal rights for all Romania's citizens, irrespective of nationality, of unity of the whole people, as well as of firm defence of homeland's national independence, sovereignty and integrity, policy which corresponds to the supreme interests of the whole nation, of the cause of international collaboration and peace.

Thanking the speakers for the opinions they set forth, President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated as correct the stand taken by the community of the American citizens of Romanian origin on the denigratory activity of Horthyst elements against Romania. All of you know well, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, that the sense of humaneness and justice is in the nature of the Romanian people who has always lived in good understanding and brotherhood with the co-inhabiting nationalities.

All the more so as the socialist system firmly translates into life the principles of equality, justice and brotherhood among all those who work, regardless of nationality. Speaking of the exemplary way in which the leadership of the Romanian state has solved the national question, of the broad rights and freedoms enjoyed by the co-inhabiting nationalities in Romania, of the conditions created for their equal and unhampered assertion in all the domains of the economic, social, political and cultural life, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that our people rejected any attempt of distorting historic truths, present-day reality, any action meant to sow hatred and confusion among peoples, mislead public opinion in the USA and in the whole world. In fact, those carrying out this denigrative activity--Romania's president said--are those (?responsible) for the crimes committed.

In Transylvania during Horthyst domination, those who sent to concentration camps over 200,000 people--Romanians, Jews or even Hungarians with democratic views--running away from the country when fascism was defeated, settling in different parts of the world, they try to promote again the chauvinistic and irredentist policy that caused so much suffering in the past to the working people in Transylvania and in their own country. It is but natural to most categorically disapprove [of] these elements, [and] their activity and [to] do everything to hamper them from infringing upon the good Romanian-U.S. relations, upon the cause of collaboration and peace among peoples. Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, consistently promotes and will promote relations of broad cooperation with all states, making its active constribution to the enthronement in the world of a new policy of equality and respect among all the nations, of fruitful cooperation for building a better and juster world on our planet.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed all the members of the community of the American citizens of Romanian origin wishes of good health and prosperity and encouraged them to enhance their contribution to the development of the Romanian-U.S. relations of friendship and collaboration, to the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

Press Comments on Visit

AU2010l0Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 19 Apr 78 AU

["Event of Marked Importance in Developing Romanian-U.S. Relations, in Promoting a New Spirit Internationally"--AGEPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/4/1978--The press, radio and television stations, the entire Romanian public opinion considers the state visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu in the U.S.A., at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Rosalynn Carter, a mission of great political significance, brilliantly fulfilled; a visit concluded with big successes. It can be assessed quite thoroughly, the main Romanian daily SCINTEIA writes, that the U.S. visit of the Romanian head of state goes down as a big political success, as an event of marked importance and broad response both in the bilateral relations and in international life, convincingly demonstrating by its rich results that it is fully possible for two countries, different in size and with differing social systems, fruitfully to cooperate, when they set out from the principles of equality and mutual respect, in full concordance with the demands of peaceful coexistence. Moreover, the newspaper adds, one can say that in such conditions cooperation asserts itself as an objective requirement of general progress.

Outstanding by the intense working character and exceptional density of contacts and meetings with a very large number of outstanding personalities of the U.S. political and economic life, the visit of the Romanian head of state in the U.S. is not only an element of continuing bilateral relations, whose upward course was marked in recent years by multiple meetings at presidential level, but also by a qualitative progress meant to deepen more the process of mutual acquaintance, rapprochement and lasting cooperation.

The optimum setting for such a course, the Bucharest daily SCINTEIA notes, is the firm foundation of the mutual relations on the new principles of international equality and equity, the only ones able to see to it that each people, master of its destiny, of national wealth, develop free and independent, sheltered from any interference, under the conditions of general progress.

In turn, the weekly ROMANIAN NEWS writes in its latest issue:

The whole course of events proves that President Nicolae Ceausescu's new international policy action has been one more illustration of the special esteem and valuation the Romanian head of state enjoys in the world as a prominent political personality of our time.

It is very helpful to me, the American President stressed, to be able to talk with the great national and international leader that our guest President Nicolae Ceausescu is, his influence as leader of Romania in the international arena is exceptional. As a result of the firm stand of her president and of her independence, "Romania has been able to serve as a bridge among nations with highly divergent views and interests and among leaders who would find it difficult under some circumstances to negotiate directly with each other".

This demonstrates once more the fact that, as President Nicolae Ceausescu also stressed, different systems and orders should not be obstacles to an active collaboration in all fields, if either side observes the rules and principles of international law. In this context, stress should be laid with satisfaction that this is the basis on which the relations between Romania and the U.S.A. are grounded and developed, fact also proved by the important document signed during the visit: The joint declaration of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the President of the United States of America, Jimmy Carter. By this document, the two countries expressed their determination to further act for intensifying the relations of bilateral cooperation on the basis of the principles established by the joint declaration of 5 December 1973.

A particularly significant moment in the Romanian-American relationships, President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the United States is also a remarkable event in the international political life, a new and meaningful Romanian action in the world, standing out, this time too, by its constructive character. Approaching current problems of major interest, the two presidents' talks focused particularly on those related to the political settlement of the complex problems mankind is faced with at present. The journal considers highly notable that a common language was used, a common decision was reached, solemnly expressed in the declaration of the two presidents.

Daily ROMANIA LIBERA writes in a commentary:

Romania spares no effort to create conditions for an equitable cooperation with all states regardless of size, geographical location or political-economic structure, as it is convinced that this is the sole viable path, in keeping with general interests. The visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu in the United States of America goes down precisely in this context, the newspaper goes on.

The general conclusion drawn by commentaries of all newspapers is that Romanian public opinion nurtures the deep conviction that the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu in the U.S.A. will make a highly significant contribution to the development of Romanian-U.S. cooperation, so that these relations meet even more the fundamental interests of the two peoples as also the interests of peace, security and progress of the whole of mankind.

CEAUSESCU TO DISCUSS KOREA PROBLEM DURING PRC VISIT

SK200335Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0246 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 (HAPTONG)--Keng Piao, head of the Chinese Communist Party's Foreign Liaison Department, has told a Japanese opposition party dietman in Peking that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will visit Peking soon and that he intends to talk about the Korean Peninsula situation with the Romanian leader.

Hideo Den, who has just returned from a Peking visit at the head of a Social Democratic League delegation, said Wednesday Keng told him during their meeting in Peking he intended to confer with Ceausescu on Korea when the latter visits Peking.

Asked what he thought of Ceausescu's efforts to arrange a meeting of the U.S. and the two Koreas on Korean unification, Keng replied [that] although he does not precisely know what is Ceausescu's thinking on the Korean issue, the Romanian leader does not want (?to) see another conflict on the Korean Peninsula, according to Den.

Den said when he asked whether the Soviet Union has an intention to make a contact with South Korea and Taiwan, Keng replied Moscow certainly has such an intention, but the idea is unrealistic, adding the U.S. would not allow such a thing to happen.

PRC GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS

Arrives in Bucharest

LD121430Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1148 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 12 April, AGERPRES--A government delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council, minister for economic relations with foreign countries, arrived in Bucharest on April 12, at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

The delegation further includes Wu Yu-min, deputy minister for economic relations with foreign countries, Wan Li, deputy minister of machine-building, experts of various domains of economic activity.

The delegation was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by other officials.

Chen, Burtica Begin Talks

LD122008Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/4/1978--As announced, a government delegation of the People's Republic of China arrived in Bucharest on April 12.

The same day, official talks started between the Romanian Government delegation led by Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the Chinese Government delegation led by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council, minister of economic relations with foreign countries. During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, satisfaction was expressed at the steadily upward course of the relations of collaboration established between the two countries and peoples on multiple planes. Conviction was also expressed that the economic and technico-scientific potential of the two friendly countries provided broad possibilities of further expanding and diversifying economic cooperation, of intensifying commercial exchanges, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Delegation Visits Bucharest Enterprises

LD151410Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1230 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/4/1978--The government delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, visited the Bucharest enterprise of heavy machines and machine-tools and plants. The members of the delegation were outlined on the occasion some prestigious achievements of the working people in those [words indistinct].

Visits Brasov, Attends Luncheon

LD181528Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/4/1978--The government delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Chen Mu-hua, alternative member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, were the guests on April 17 of the lorry and tractor builders of Brasov.

Visiting the main production sections of these enterprises, where the working collectivities extended the guests a warm welcome, the members of the delegation closely inquired about the Romanian lorry and tractor fabrication process and were most appreciative of the high mechanization level of production, as also of the results obtained by the experts there in conceiving and building aggregate lines in the two units. Next, the guest visited the new residential districts of Brasov, saw historical and art monuments, went to the Poinna Brasov tourist spot. Later in the day, Gheorghe Dumitrache, first secretary of the Brasov County R.C.P. Committee, chairman of the county people's council, gave a luncheon for the guests.

Visits Constanta County

LD191302Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 19 April, AGERPRES--On April 18 the government delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party, vice premier of the State Council, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, was guest to Constanta County.

The delegation saw round Constanta municipality, a number of localities on the Romanian Black Sea coast.

Ion Tudor, first secretary of the Constanta County Committee of the R.C.P., chairman of the County People's Council, gave a luncheon for the guests.

Visits Galati County

LD192134Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2106 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/4/1978--On April 19th the government delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, visited the large iron-and-steel combine of Galati County.

Nicolae Constantin, first secretary of the Galati County Committee of the RCP, chairman of the County People's Council, gave a luncheon for the delegation.

RCP GREETS NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU171541Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To the 16th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we warmly greet the participants in your congress and, through you, the communists and all working people of Norway and we wish you full success in your congress proceedings.

Romanian communists follow with feelings of solidarity the activity by Norwegian communists devoted to the interests of the workers' class, the unity of all democratic forces in Norway and to fulfilling the Norwegian people's aspirations for peace and progress.

We are glad to note that relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity have been established and are successfully developing between our parties; relations based on equality of rights and respect for the principles of independence and noninterference in domestic affairs and for each party's right to draft its revolutionary policy, tactics and strategy, in accordance with national, social and historical conditions in each country.

Dear comrades, we are convinced that the deepening cooperation between the RCP and the Norwegian Communist Party is designed to contribute to expanding relations between the two countries, in the interest of our two peoples and strengthening the solidarity and unity of workers in progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces, for the triumph of peace, democracy and progress in the world.

[signed] The RCP Central Committee

ROMANIAN-ISRAELI CULTURAL PROGRAM SIGNED

AU191731Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1620 GMT 19 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A program on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1978-79 was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at noon between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the state of Israel.

BELGRADE: PANAMA CANAL TREATY IS CARTER'S VICTORY

AU191735Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 78 AU

[Gradimir Marinkovic commentary]

[Text] The treaty binding the United States to gradually hand over the administration of the Panama Canal and the sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone to Panama by the end of this century has now come into effect as a result of the treaty's ratification passed by the U.S. Senate last night. The treaty was passed by a narrow vote but this does not diminish the importance of the act. A month ago the U.S. Senate also adopted the treaty on the neutrality of the Panama Canal whereas the people of Panama adopted both documents by a referendum as early as last fall. Gradimir Marinkovic discusses some of the aspects of this solution of a big problem:

Any calculations at this time to determine who has gained more and who has lost more by this treaty would serve no purpose. Each of the two sides has made concessions to the extent to which it has been able to do so. The wishes of all have not been completely fulfilled. Panama will finally fulfill its century-old dream--its sovereign rights in this sphere which were unlawfully taken away from it 100 years ago,--even though it will achieve this only over a long period and with a considerable amount of self-denial. The United States has shown that it has understood the changed relations in the world and, to the extent to which it has found it possible under the objective circumstances, has accepted a realistic solution.

There were conflicts over the right of intervention of the United States in the event of a danger that the canal might cease to function. In order to insure that the treaty on the neutrality of the canal would be adopted even if only with the lowest possible majority, the U.S. Senate attached to it an amendment stipulating that an intervention could take place regardless of the causes provoking it, that is, as a result of a unilateral appraisal. According to reports by news agencies--since we do not as yet have at our disposal full text of the treaty--this amendment has been softened in this treaty on the transfer of sovereignty and administration of the canal by explicitly stipulating that this does not imply interference in Panama's internal affairs. It is true that this formulation can be interpreted in any way that suits anyone but it is nevertheless the fact that it exists.

Regardless of the extent to which the Panamanians will be satisfied with these supplements to the treaty--and they probably will not be completely satisfied--the removal of this problem, which is important for the entire nation, from the agenda of current problems shows that, no matter how long and difficult the struggle for national sovereignty may be, this struggle must one day be crowned with success. The settlement of the canal problem enables the Panama Government to devote its efforts more extensively to the domestic social development as well as to have freer hands to become engaged in a more all-comprehensive participation in international affairs.

The settlement of the canal problem is to a great extent also a result of the support extended to Panama by all Latin American countries. For Latin America this is yet another experience showing that it can act more strongly with joint forces both on its own continent and beyond. The policy of the movement of nonalined countries, which unanimously supported the just demands of Panama, has also passed yet another test on this problem. Let us also recall that from the very beginning Yugoslavia and President Tito have wholeheartedly and with all their influence sided with Panama's just aspirations.

On this occasion it is also necessary to state the fact that this outcome in the U.S. Senate represents an important victory for President Carter who, at the same time, it also binds to continue his policy in the same spirit.

BORBA WRITES ON CARTER NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

AU181123Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[M.M. article: "Neutron Weight on the Political Scales"]

[Excerpts] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has decided to postpone the production of the neutron bomb, although this does not also mean that this tactical nuclear weapon has been definitely abandoned. As Carter has stressed, the final decision will depend upon the "level at which the Soviet Union will limit its own programs in producing conventional arms, as well as the deployment of its forces."

The view prevails in Washington that the basic purpose of Carter's decision is to offer an opportunity to the Soviet Union, which has waged a strong campaign against this weapon, to do something regarding a disengagement in Europe, particularly in central Europe. Viewed tactically and politically, the decision could have a certain effect on the talks with the USSR in connection with various disarmament programs because this decision could be interpreted as some kind of U.S. readiness in respect to a gradual arms limitation, particularly of nuclear arms.

Pressures

The very halfway nature of the decision (the postponement of the neutron bomb production could be lasting, or only temporary) demonstrates that Washington now expects a similar move on the Soviet side. Although the warhead is not being produced, the Lance missiles and guns for launching this bomb are being produced so that neutron projectiles can be mounted on them at any time. In other words, if the United States assesses that Moscow has not responded in an appropriate manner, the present decision could be changed and the "green light" given for the production of the bomb.

The views on how the USSR will respond to Carter's move are divided in the United States, but strategists and politicians expect certain concessions of a similar nature. At any rate, observers believe that with his decision postponing the production of the neutron bomb, the U.S. President has nonetheless gained some more positive than negative points at home and abroad. There can also be no doubt that the approaching special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament has influenced his decision.

TANJUG REPORTS ON SFRY ASSEMBLY JOINT SESSION

Kiro Gligorov Report

LD191345Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0851 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Report by Assembly of Yugoslavia President Kiro Gligorov on the assembly's activities and experiences from 1974 to 1978 at SFRY joint assembly session on 19 April]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Four years have passed since the constitution of the first delegate assembly of the SFRY. I think it is our duty to the public to examine our 4 years' work and indicate our experience, taking as our starting point the discussion held in this connection in the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and containing the joint recognitions arrived at by the assemblies of all the socialist republics and autonomous provinces, Kiro Gligorov said at the beginning of his report to a session of the joint assembly in Belgrade.

Through the introduction of the delegate assembly system we have removed a major contradiction from the development of our social system between, on the one hand, the increasingly developed self-management in the overall framework of associated labor, and on the other the reaching of social decisions in the kind of system we had until 1974 which, despite changes made to it in the past few decades, nevertheless retained in essence the form of election, representation and decisionmaking within the framework of the parliamentary system taken from bourgeois society.

Bearing in mind the character and aims of the delegate assembly system, we may freely state that its advantages over the former parliamentary representative system have clearly found expression during these 4 years. Primarily I would stress the positive effect of the new assembly system on the links connecting all assemblies from the basic delegation to the SFRY Assembly in the form of synchronized joint decisionmaking on all the most important social issues.

The next topic, which also has the nature of a principle, is the mutual link between the self-management and delegate decisionmaking by the working people and the federal nature of our community--that is, the responsibility of the republics and provinces for the joint affairs in the federation. This constitutional position of the republics and provinces has clearly shown that the decisions are made by the authorized delegates and that the delegates of the republics and provinces, therefore, take upon themselves full responsibility for the consequences of the decisions made.

It would not be commensurate with reality if we failed to point out that there have also been quite a number of compromises, arrived at most often because of respect for the transitional period and the need for certain spheres, including the republics and provinces, to adjust to the radical changes in our system and sometimes to the economic policy. These compromises have not meant abandoning or avoiding the fundamental constitutional or program orientations of the LCY, but rather have been in line with the gradual implementation of the important changes we have been making in the past period. There will inevitably be such compromises in the future too.

An unadopted position does not always mean the negation of some manifested interest but perhaps merely the deferment of its adoption, quite customary in business and society, which base their decision on planned development and the perception of development possibilities. Most dangerous is when some substantial and momentary interest is pronounced a national interest or given the attributes of the interests of associated labor or the inalienable rights of the workers. The free expression of contradictions in society should not be suppressed. Nor should claims be made to harmonious relations where the development of material production forces and social relations indicates that this is not the case.

In keeping with the constitutional position of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, from the very beginning we established relations such as will insure that the assembly and the Federal Executive Council are parts of the unified mechanism and, together with the judiciary institutions in the federation, an expression of the unity of authority and not divided, mutually opposed branches of social power, each with its own responsibility and commitments but also mutually clear constitutional relations.

Experience indicates that the Federal Executive Council, as an executive organ and an inseparable part of the assembly, must turn even more to the SFRY Assembly and the delegate system as a whole.

The Federal Executive Council draws all its strength, support and trust from the delegate assembly, with the result that the more it operates through it and serves its functions, the more it will respond to its basic political, program and practical tasks.

Because of the volume of the legislative work certain changes and amendments may be expected in various laws in accordance with practical experience, but the basic solutions are of a more lasting character for the development of self-management and the sociopolitical system as a whole.

Despite the fact that in the SFRY Assembly decisions were reached--as a rule unanimously and not just by a majority vote--and that in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces this method was used exclusively, there have been no major problems, particulary of an economic nature. Cooperation between the delegates and delgations, comradely atmosphere, understanding and trust and solidarity have prevailed in the work.

The point should also be stressed that in the work of the Federal Executive Council there has been no invocation of the constitutional regulation according to when the delegates of one republic or provinces can halt the adoption of a law or other general act if they consider that the vital interests of the relevant republic or provinces are thereby threatened and demand a special procedure on this issue. These facts testify to the ability of the delegate mechanism to solve successfully even the most delicate issues.

Report on Civil Defense

LD192015Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

["Open Report to the Joint Session of the SFRY Assembly Chambers by Ivan Dolnicar on Readiness and Directions for the Future Development of Civil Defense"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Ivan Dolnicar assistant federal secretary for national defense, submitted the opening report on the state of readiness and directions for further development of civil defense in Yugoslavia. From 1975 onward a more organized and intensified development of civil defense has been embarked upon within the framework of the already stepped-up efforts in defense organization and the preparation of the country on the bases of the concept of all-people's defense, said Ivan Dolnicar. During this period investment in the development of civil defense reached almost 2 billion dinars, or 1.27 percent of the entire means invested in the defense needs of the country, that is about 14 dinars per annum per capita.

As an assessment of the real situation and needs and in the framework of the long-term program of social development and, in particular, the development of the defense forces of the country, a document has been worked out and accepted by the SFRY Presidency: "The Policy and Aims of the Development of Civil Defense in Yugoslavia for the Period 1976 to 1985." On the basis of this document and the real needs and possibilities in all sociopolitical communities, local communities, organizations of associated labor and work organizations, said Dolnicar, medium-term plans have been drawn for the development of civil defense during the period 1976 to 1980. These plans envisage investments in the development of civil defense amounting to about 5 billion dinars, or 2.4 percent of the overall planned means for defense needs in the country, or 45 dinars per annum per capita. This is about three times more than previous investments.

It is very important that in this period an approach should be made to a considerably more directed, organized and planned organization of civil defense in all self-management organizations and communities and sociopolitical organizations as an integral part of their defense organization and preparation, Dolnicar stressed.

In connection with the present situation in civil defense, as just described, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The present medium-term plan period has made what is in fact the first approach to a planned, organized and properly financed development of civil defense in our country.

2. The development plans agreed on are basically being realized successfully and in this plan period considerable progress has been made in the quality and quantity of the overall organization of civil defense in Yugoslavia.

3. Seen as a whole civil defense, even as it is today, constitutes a quite real organization and force for the protection of people and material wealth from all the forms of danger which threaten or which could threaten the country, such as natural, technical or military dangers.

4. In addition to the above, civil defense, as an integral part of the self-protection and defense organization of society, which should to the maximum possible degree protect people and material wealth from destruction in the event of war, is throughout the entire country still considerably below the level of the need imposed by conditions of modern warfare.

To realize the existing plans and future directions in the development of civil defense in Yugoslavia, Dolnicar said, great effort must be made primarily in changing the relations between all the subjective forces and the leading factors in society according to this activity in the self-protection and defense organization and preparation of the country.

In the conditions of the application of modern means of annihilation, civil defense, Dolnicar stressed, constitutes, in fact, a special strategy for existence without which there can be no successful opposition to the aggressor.

Our attitude, therefore, toward the organization, preparation and training of civil defense in our country must be based on and proceed from the conceptual and doctrinaire standpoints on social self-protection and all-people's defense, that is, from the need for the more effective protection of people and material wealth in peace and war. In this sense, Dolnicar said, the doctrinaire principles of civil defense will have to be worked out more fully, as will the legal regulations on national defense relating to civil defense.

For the future development of a civil defense which will better suit concrete needs, we need more thorough assessments of the threats to and vulnerability of each self-management organization and community, the territory of each municipality, town, autonomous province, republic and the country as a whole with regard to all kinds of danger in peace and war. In fact, these assessments must be the starting point for a real and effective development in the organization of civil defense in every environment.

In the future development of civil defense, Dolnicar went on, a general insistence must be made, particularly in the towns and industrial centers, on the greater preparation of self-protection, that is, self-help and mutual aid, and on the realization of defense measures such as the construction of shelters, fire protection in the form of preventives and training working people and citizens in fire-fighting and in protection from radiation and biological and chemical weapons, and the supplying of personal and collective protection with the necessary means.

In order to rationalize the overall development of civil defense, and in particular the intervention forces, more attention must be paid to the development, equipping and training of the existing organizations such as communal, industrial, fire brigade, health, veterinary organizations, those for the protection of vegetation, the Red Cross and others which by the nature of their primary activity are included in the organization and tasks of civil defense. Where these or certain of these organizations are more developed or can be developed and made capable of dealing with tasks concerning rescue and clearing up actions following various disasters or military actions, such civil defense units do not need to be formed, said Dolnicar.

The development and real capability of civil defense depends to a great extent on the training of the cadres and particularly the headquarters as the operative expert organs for managing the actions of civil defense. Their equipping and training must remain one of our top priority tasks, otherwise they could become a brake on development and a factor in the diminution of the overall capability and effectiveness of civil defense, Dolnicar said.

A particular problem in the realization of development plans for civil defense lies in the lack of coordination of interests of producers, means and defense equipment with the social needs relating to the faster development of civil defense. Through the annual display of civil defense means and equipment in Kranj, the publication of a civil defense guidebook--which will contain, among other things, information regarding producers and traffic organizations in the country--and through other measures efforts are being made to solve existing problems in this sphere, said General Dolnicar.

Experience indicates, Dolnicar went on, that even the timely warning of danger without the application of civil defense measures can in peace considerably reduce damage and in war reduce human losses by up to 20 percent. Indicating certain shortcomings in the recognition of the importance of this aspect of defense, Dolnicar presented the assessment that what has been done so far is encouraging and that we can expect that by 1980 a federal system of regional centers will be introduced and established.

One of the important experiences and realizations is that the overall development of civil defense, as well as the other defense needs of all self-management organizations and communities and sociopolitical communities, must be to an even greater extent an integral part of self-management and social development plans, Dolnicar said.

As regards the basic measures of defense, particularly shelter protection, evacuation, fire protection and camouflage, their development and realization must be insured to the fullest degree through urban environmental planning. In all these questions more negotiation and coordination of standpoints will be necessary at all levels, and in particular between the republics and autonomous provinces.

Comrade delegates, the present condition of civil defense in Yugoslavia is not satisfactory. Nor will it be satisfactory at the end of the current medium-term plan period. However, I can say that its condition is none the poorer as regards the organization and capability of civil defense when compared with other European countries both in the East and West, and the existing organizational, cadre and material-technical base in all sociopolitical communities as well as the clarity of the goals we must reach, are the real preconditions for the soonest possible construction of a more effective organization in a civil defense which will be able to respond to its tasks within the framework of social self-protection and all-people's defense.

Better use must be made of the advantages of our social system and the concept of self-protection and defense which follows from this system. The self-protection and defense organization and preparation of every self-management organization and community and every sociopolitical community must become to an even greater extent an integral part of their overall development and a permanently integral part of the theoretical and practical work done by all organs of decisionmaking and all other subjective forces in these organizations and communities. Only in this way can we insure that civil defense, as part and a function of that self-protection and defense organization and preparation, will be up to the tasks facing it, Ivan Dolnicar emphasized.

Gligorijevic Report

LD192254Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The economic trends at the beginning of this year are a continuation of similar trends last year. They are marked by contradictory tendencies. Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, said this at the beginning of his speech at the SFRY Assembly today. On the one hand the high increase in production and in economic activity in general is continuing, and on the other the unfavorable ratio between exports and imports as well as the revival of inflationary pressures is continuing. In the same vein economic activity continues to be under pressure by the insufficient replacement and accumulative ability of the organizations of associated labor in the sphere of material production.

At the beginning of 1978, Gligorijevic stressed, the dynamic increase in industrial production, manifested in 1977 when a significant rate of increase of industrial production of 9.4 percent and an increase in the entire social product of 7 percent was realized, continued. Bearing in mind the more or less slowing down of the growth rate of economic activity in the majority of countries and regions of the world, the results achieved have all the greater significance.

According to preliminary data, the increase in industrial production in the first 3 months of this year was at the rate of 7.9 percent and in March 8.7 percent.

In the employment sphere, the high rate of increase continues; last year it amounted to 4.6 percent, when a positive tendency was also noted. This represents a reduction in the rate of employment increases in noneconomic activities and an increase in the economy. However, in January this year the rate of employment increase in the economy was 3.4 and in the noneconomic activities 4.6 percent.

The broad front of investments carried out in the present 5-year period and their expansion last year represent one of the significant factors of lively economic activity. However, investments also appear as a factor of import demands and of the balance of payments deficit in view of the large share in the imports of equipment and of replacement material as well as the indebtedness incurred abroad on this basis.

At the beginning of this year in the sphere of foreign trade, Dr Gligorijevic warned, the unfavorable tendencies manifested last year continued. In the first 3 months of the year the value of exports was 1 percent less and the value of imports 5 percent higher. The trade deficit increased by 13 percent as compared with the same period last year, while the percentage of imports covered by exports fell from 57.5 to 54.1 percent. Between the beginning of the year and the middle of April, the value of exports--instead of growing by 12 percent--was at the last year's level, while imports increased by 1 percent. Were the present stagnation in exports to remain until the end of the year, the exports realized would be at a level of about $600 million [as received] lower than planned with all the repercussions which this would entail.

In the first 3 months of this year the prices of the producers of industrial products increased by 1.6 percent, retail prices by 3.1 percent and the cost of living by 4.2 percent. These trends are below the trends in the same period last year.

Speaking about prices and the cost of living, Dr Gligorijevic said:

"Despite the fact that this year's growth in prices and cost of living was below that of last year, it should be noted that the problems in the price sector this year are very pronounced and that they seriously endanger established policy. This is all the more so because tendencies persist for solving the majority of problems and difficulties by increasing prices.

"The basic sensitive spot in present trends and in the tendencies for price movements is the increase in the prices of consumer goods from the producer to the consumer, although the increase in prices of equipment and building services also deserves attention. This is also the result of the market situation and of the existing price situation, according to which prices for the majority of consumer goods are formed freely in line with market conditions.

"The influence of the sales tax on the price increases and on inflationary trends can also not be disregarded, just as it is also a known fact that the greatest pressure on prices is exerted by activities which are burdened most by repayments of investment credits. In the same vein it is through prices that attempts to resolve questions of current losses and development are made while in some sectors there are disparities between domestic and import-export prices.

"In the same vein, according to trends thus far as well as tendencies which are present in the services sector, it can be noted that the trends achieved thus far bode a continued speedy increase in the prices of services and this was also the characteristic in preceding years.

"In addition to taking decisive measures aimed at implementing the established economic policy this year, it is necessary to insure in the sphere of the market and prices during the future the full mobility of all responsible subjects of the price policy and the consistent implementation of this policy, which represents the chief orientation of this year's stabilization policy."

Analyzing the business activity of the economy, Dr Gligorijevic stressed that the liquidity of the economic organizations of associated labor continues to be at a high level despite the seasonal reduction in the money supply. At the end of February the economy had in its bank accounts about 99 billion dinars, which is above the average state of these accounts last year.

At the initiative of the Federal Executive Council, agreement has been reached by the federation, the republics and autonomous provinces on measures which will be taken to remove the disruptions in implementing the projected foreign exchange balance and the balance of payments of Yugoslavia. Agreements have been concluded and measures adopted which regulate the conditions of imports and of incurring debts abroad. Negotiations and the preparation of supplementary measures aimed at providing incentives for exports and foreign exchange inflow from invisible trade as well as for more efficient changes in the regional structure of the trade with other countries are in progress.

The Federal Executive Council has asked all the exponents of decisions on prices to exercise restraint and has stressed the danger from increased pressures on price increases and on a higher sales tax. In particular the council has discussed some issues of the price policy of agricultural products and services in an attempt to keep them within the planned frameworks.

At the end of his speech, Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic said that the Federal Executive Council is firm in its intentions to continue to persist with and commit itself consistently to the realization of the goals and tasks determined by the resolution on the implementation of Yugoslavia's social plan in 1978.

Report on Proceedings

LD1922O4Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At a separate session held with Danilo Kekic in the chair, the delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly heard the introductory report submitted by Col Gen Ivan Dolnicar, assistant federal secretary for national defense, on the preparedness and further development of civil defense in Yugoslavia.

The conclusion adopted by the chamber in this connection stresses that visible progress has been made in improving the system of defense, and that civil defense as a part of social self-protection and all-people's defense already represents a significant force. The attained level of capability constitutes a sound basis on which to achieve even greater results in the next period through intensified efforts by all the social factors.

The Federal Chamber delegates then adopted the proposed laws on the foundations of the system of state administration and on the Federal Executive Council and the federal administrative organs. This significant measure establishes the rights of the executive and administrative organs and their obligations to the delegate assemblies and enables the sociopolitical communities to exercise more efficient control and supervision over the work of these organs. The passing of this law will contribute to the further process of making state administration organs more open to the needs of the organizations of associated labor and citizens.

The proposed law on the organization and sphere of work of the federal administrative organs and federal organizations, which was also adopted, furnishes the basic system with solutions concerning state administration in the SFRY and separate solutions for the Federal Executive Council and the federal administrative organs.

According to the proposed law, in its new form the federal administration will have 20 working bodies--eight federal secretariats, six federal committees, three federal directorates and three federal inspectorates. As compared with the present situation, there will be one additional federal secretariat and six federal committees less. The new federal secretariats will be the Federal Secretariat for Information, (previously a federal committee) and, to a certain extent, the Federal Secretariat for Markers and General Economic Affairs.

The chamber then adopted the proposed law on air navigation, the changes in the law on guaranteed payments between users of social funds, the proposed changes and additions to the law on the social accountancy service, supplements t the law on the reevaluation of the basic funds and the joint consumption funds of the us s of social funds and the proposed changes in the law on federal market inspection.

The chamber also adopted the proposed law on the position and powers of the Yugoslav Automobile Federation, the proposed law on responsibility for nuclear damage, the proposed law on the keeping of health records and the proposed changes in the law on basic rights in the field of disabled pension insurance.

Support was also given to the proposed law on the ratification of the agreement between the governments of the SFRY and the Republic of Finland on international road transportation. The delegates adopted the proposed law of the program for the modernization of the technical base and the construction of a new building for the TANJUG News Agency in the period from 1978 to 1982. The TANJUG News Agency will contribute 61.5 percent of the funds from its own resources, while the federal allocation for the modernization of TANJUG will amount to 38.5 percent or 88.7 million dinars.

The delegates adopted the final draft of the resolution on relations concerning the free exchange of labor and the forms of self-managed interest organization and decisionmaking in the field of social activities, which will be the subject of a broad discussion prior to the final adoption of this document.

At the end of the session Joze Vilfan (Slovenia) told delegates that, because of the well-known situation in Italy, the parliamentary delegation of that country had been compelled to return to Italy during the morning. In connection with the tragic situation concerning Aldo Moro, we told them that we sympathize with them, with the Italian people, with Italy. We saw Aldo Moro--there is still hope that he is alive--as a man who did much for democracy in Italy and, apart from this, he made an exceptionally great contribution to the improvement of relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, Vilfan said.

Chamber of Republics Session

LD192251Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The delegates of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly met today at the end of their 4-year joint work. The agenda of the last session in this term, chaired by Zoran Polic, was also extensive.

After they and the delegates of the Federal Executive Council had heard the report by Kiro Gligorov, president of the SFRY Assembly, and the report by Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, on economic developments, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces heard information from the Secretariat of the Federal Executive Council for the study of economic trends on economic trends at the beginning of the year.

It was decided that working bodies should bear this material in mind during their examination of the report on the realization of the medium-term social plan which the Federal Executive Council is to submit to the assembly by 31 May this year at the latest.

The delegates also adopted a proposed decision concerning the preparation and adoption of the long-term social plan for Yugoslavia for the period from 1976 to 1995 or 2000.

Proposed conclusions were also accepted in connection with the changes and amendments to the projected balance of payments and foreign exchange balance of Yugoslavia for 1978. The proposal of a law was also adopted concerning the procurement and use of foreign resources in order to increase employment and employment opportunities for those returning from work abroad. In order to create material and other conditions for the faster growth of employment and to employ those returning from work abroad, this regulation envisages the foundation of a fund from resources acquired within the framework of Yugoslavia's cooperation with other countries which will finance the growth in employment in the economically underdeveloped regions and those regions from which emigration has been greatest in Yugoslavia.

The chamber also adopted a proposed law on the ratification of agreements between the Government of the SFRY and the Government of the Republic of Finland on transportation and international road traffic. Decisions were also adopted concerning the changes and amendments to the standing order of the SFRY Assembly and the standing order of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of this assembly.

The delegates of the chamber confirmed an agreement on the continuity of the construction of capacities in the period 1976 to 1980, the development of the production of nonmetals after 1980 and took note of reports by the editorial committees on the organ of the SFRY Assembly, the Yugoslav Assembly GAZETTE, and other publications of the SFRY Assembly intended for abroad and the information bulletin and political library of the SFRY Assembly.

Greeting at the end of the session the delegates with whom he, as president of the chamber, worked for 4 years, Zoran Polic said that the chamber, despite certain problems and difficulties, had carried out its task successfully, forging a path to the new method of assembly work, which was achieved primarily as a result of the active and creative attitude of the delegates and delegations.

TITO VISITS ART EXHIBITION IN BUGOJNO

LD191388Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bugojno--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, accompanied by Branko Mikulic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, this morning visited an exhibition of his portraits done last year in Bugojno.

President Tito was met and welcomed at the entrance to the building by Stjepan Domacinovic, president of the Bugojno municipal assembly; Bozo Vuleta, president of the municipal League of Communists conference; Mirsad Abazovic, secretary of the municipal League of Communists committee and others.

SOVIET ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD191028Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Aleksey Konstantinovich Antonov, Soviet minister of the electrical equipment industry, arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. The purpose of his visit is to contribute to the advancement of economic cooperation, especially in the sphere of building electrical machines and the development of long-term industrial cooperation and specialization between Yugoslav work organizations and Soviet enterprises.

The guest was met at the Belgrade airport by Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry. Vladimir Stepakov, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY, was also present.

The Soviet minister's program envisages visits to the Rade Koncar complex organization of associated labor in Zagreb, Iskra in Ljubljana, Energoinvest in Sarajevo and Minel in Belgrade.

Meets With Serbia's Ckrebic

LD192116Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG)--Republican Premier of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia Dusan Ckrebic today received Soviet Minister of Electro-Technical Industry Aleksey Antonov.

During the ensuing talk, both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of overall Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations in which the Republic of Serbia takes a very active part. Both sides expressed interest in further expanding cooperation in electrical-engineering and machine-building industries and other economic branches and in developing production cooperation and specialization.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Mojsov Leaves for New York

LD191502Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1355 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 19, (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs and president of the current U.N. General Assembly, left here for New York today.

Mojsov will preside over the eighth General Assembly special session to be held from April 20-22. The session will be devoted to financing U.N. peace forces in Lebanon. The session will also consider questions related to the ninth special session on Namibia, to be held from April 24th to May 3rd, 1978.

Ljubicic Receives Polish Delegation

LD192100Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, today received the Polish vice-minister of national defense and army chief-of-staff, Col Gen Florian Sywicki. General Sywicki is heading a Polish Armed Forces delegation on a visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

The guests from Poland will visit a number of towns in Yugoslavia and tour several Yugoslav Armed Forces units and institutions.

BORBA SUMS UP FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU1713562 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report on the visit of Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish foreign minister, to Yugoslavia]

[Text] Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish minister of foreign affairs, who paid an official visit to Yugoslavia on 10 and 11 April, left our country yesterday.

Vayrynen paid tribute to Yugoslavia and to President Josip Broz Tito for our country's prominent and important international activity and the reputation it enjoys in the world. The Finnish minister also stressed Yugoslavia's important role in the nonalined movement and emphasized that the international position of nonalined Yugoslavia and of neutral Finland make their viewpoints on a number of questions of international relations very similar or identical.

The Yugoslav-Finnish cooperation was assessed as successful, but it was noted that a common interest and possibilities exist to promote it in all fields. In this sense the wish was expressed for special efforts to be made to double the goods exchange already this year; realistic possibilities, it was noted, exist, for this. It was also agreed to intensify other, more modern forms of economic cooperation. Both sides expressed the wish to promote cultural-educational and scientific cooperation. Appropriate agreements will be reached on this cooperation in the autumn when a 2-year program will be concluded in this respect.

Discussing the international situation, the two ministers noted a great similarity of views with respect to the causes of the present developments in southern Africa, in the "Horn" of Africa and in the Middle East. The danger of the further development of the situations in these regions has pointed out and the need was stressed for all countries to make maximum efforts to achieve solutions to these problems which take account of the real and legitimate interests of the peoples and countries of these areas. It was also stressed that these solutions should be based on the principles of the UN Charter, relevant resolutions of the General Assembly or the Security Council and other documents. Great similarity of positions of the two sides was also noted when the North-South dialog and other important questions were discussed.

Exchanging views on the process of detente and on European security and cooperation, Minic and Vayrynen agreed that the final document of the recently concluded Belgrade meeting of the CSCE constitutes a significant accord of the countries participating at this gathering and that this document makes a continuation of the CSCE process possible. They confirmed the readiness of the two countries to intensify mutual cooperation with the aim of advancing the initiated process. Such a position, it was said, is also expressed by many other European states. It has been learned that great attention in the talks was devoted to questions connected with the problems of disarmament. The importance was stressed of the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which both countries expect to mark the beginning of significant new efforts in the direction of a quicker and more specific solution to this very important problem. The assistants of the two ministers also discussed this matter separately.

The Yugoslav side informed its Finnish interlocutors of the activities of the nonalined countries prior to the forthcoming meetings of the nonalined countries in Kabul and Belgrade.

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